

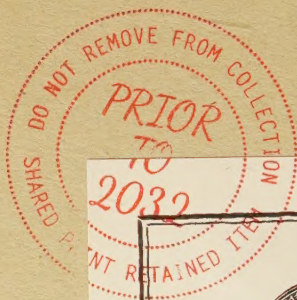
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Oxford Review Series

LATIN

BY

JOHN C. GREEN, JR., A.B.

Green Vale School, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

*With latest New York State
Word List*



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PREFACE

THE aim of this book is to present a comprehensive, accurate, and pedagogically sound review of Latin grammar as taught in the best American secondary schools.

The following outstanding features of this book recommend it to teachers of Latin:

I. It is **up-to-date**. The content meets the very latest requirements for the subject as prescribed by the Board of Regents for the State of New York and the College Entrance Examination Board for the country at large.

II. The material is presented in a series of **visual charts**—the clearest and the most impressive form for review purposes.

III. Carefully selected **questions and sentence exercises** enable the pupil to test his knowledge of the immediately preceding material.

IV. The Appendix contains the **New York State word list** for the first two years.

V. **Complete recent examination papers**, set by the University of the State of New York, provide additional drill material and show the trend of present examinations in the subject.

The author is greatly indebted to Professor William H. Kirk, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., for his careful reading of the manuscript and for his excellent criticisms and suggestions.

J. C. G., Jr.

HEWLETT, L. I., N. Y.
February, 1927.

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LATIN

PART I—FORMS

PRONUNCIATION

SUBJECT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Alphabet	The Latin alphabet has no <i>j</i> or <i>w</i> .	
Vowel Sounds	The sounds of the vowels are as follows: <i>ā</i> = <i>a</i> in <i>father</i> <i>ē</i> = <i>e</i> in <i>they</i> <i>ī</i> = <i>i</i> in <i>police</i> <i>ō</i> = <i>o</i> in <i>note</i> <i>ū</i> = <i>u</i> in <i>rude</i> <i>a</i> = <i>a</i> in <i>about</i> <i>e</i> = <i>e</i> in <i>met</i> <i>i</i> = <i>i</i> in <i>pin</i> <i>o</i> = <i>o</i> in <i>obey</i> <i>u</i> = <i>u</i> in <i>pull</i>	Pronounce: <i>nā-tū-ra</i> <i>mēns</i> <i>fi-li-a</i> <i>ho-mō</i> <i>in-su-la</i> <i>fa-mā</i> <i>e-ques</i> <i>mī-li-tēs</i> <i>cor-po-ra</i> <i>frū-men-tum</i>
Diphthong Sounds	The sounds of the diphthongs are as follows: <i>ae</i> = <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i> <i>oe</i> = <i>oi</i> in <i>oil</i> <i>eu</i> = <i>eu</i> in <i>feud</i> <i>au</i> = <i>ou</i> in <i>our</i> <i>ui</i> = <i>we</i>	Pronounce: <i>por-tae</i> <i>proe-li-um</i> <i>heu</i> <i>lau-dō</i> <i>cui</i>
Consonant Sounds	The sounds of the consonants are the same as in English, except that— <i>c</i> always = <i>c</i> in <i>can</i>, never <i>c</i> in <i>cent</i> <i>g</i> always = <i>g</i> in <i>gun</i>, never <i>g</i> in <i>gem</i> <i>s</i> always = <i>s</i> in <i>this</i>, never <i>s</i> in <i>is</i> <i>t</i> always = <i>t</i> in <i>native</i>, never <i>t</i> in <i>nation</i> <i>v</i> always = <i>w</i> in <i>wet</i> <i>i</i>-consonant always = <i>y</i> in <i>yet</i>¹	Pronounce: <i>ce-ler</i> <i>fu-ga</i> <i>is</i> <i>na-ti-ō</i> <i>vir</i> <i>iūs</i> <i>prin-ceps</i> <i>a-gō</i> <i>sil-va</i> <i>ō-rā-ti-ō</i> <i>ser-vus</i> <i>hu-ius</i>

¹ The letter *i* is either a vowel or a consonant. When a consonant, with the *y* sound, it usually occurs at the beginning of a word with a vowel following, or between two vowels. **Ex.—iūdex, huius**

SUBJECT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Syllable	A syllable is a vowel sound and the consonant sounds that are pronounced with it.	ac-ci-pi-ō in-strūc-tus
Number of Syllables	A Latin word has as many syllables as there are vowels or diphthongs. There are no silent vowels as in English.	prae-stā-te re-si-de
Dividing Syllables	In dividing a Latin word into syllables, take as many consonants ahead of a vowel or diphthong as can be pronounced easily with it. Doubled consonants are always divided.	in-strūx-it pe-cū-ni-a prae-si-di-um im-pel-lunt
Length of Syllables	A syllable is long if it contains a long vowel, a diphthong, or a short vowel followed by any two or more consonants, except a mute, and a liquid. ¹ Otherwise a syllable is short.	in-strūx-it prae-si-di-um im-pel-lunt
Names of Syllables	The last syllable in a Latin word is called the <i>ultima</i> , the next to the last is called the <i>penult</i> , and the syllable before the penult is called the <i>antepenult</i> .	^{A.P. P. U.} prae-si-di-um ^{A.P. P. U.} do-cu-ē-runt
Rules of Accent	A Latin word is accented on the penult if it is a long syllable, otherwise on the antepenult. Of course, a word of two syllables is accented on the first.	in-strūx-it prae-si-di-um im-pel-lunt tér-ra

¹ Note that the consonants do not have to be in the same syllable. In *im-pel-lunt*, the syllable *pel* is long because the two following l's,

PRONUNCIATION—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Describe the Latin alphabet.
2. Give the long and short sounds of each Latin vowel.
3. Give the sounds of the diphthongs *ae*, *oe*, *eu*, *au*, and *ui*.
4. Give the correct Latin sounds for *c*, *g*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and *i*-consonant.
5. Define *syllable*.
6. How is the number of syllables in a Latin word determined? How does this differ from English?
7. How are consonants grouped in dividing a word into syllables?
8. When is a Latin syllable long?
9. What names are given to the last three syllables in a Latin word?
10. Give the rule for accenting a Latin word.

EXERCISE

Divide the words of the following passage into syllables, mark the length of each syllable, mark the syllable accented in each word, and pronounce—

Gallia est omnis dīvisā in partēs trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitānī, tertiam quī ipsōrum linguā Celtae, nostrā Gallī appellantur. Hī omnēs linguā, īnstitūtis, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquitānīs Garumna flūmen, ā Belgīs Matrona et Sēquana dīvidit. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, proptereā quod ā cultū atque hūmānitāte prōvinciae longissimē absunt, minimēque ad eōs mercātōrēs saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effēminandōs animōs pertinent important, proximēque sunt Germānīs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.

NOUNS—GENERAL PRINCIPLES

LATIN

5

SUBJECT	EXPLANATION
Gender	Every Latin noun is one of three genders, <i>masculine</i> , <i>feminine</i> , or <i>neuter</i> . The gender is generally indicated by the letter <i>m.</i> , <i>f.</i> , or <i>n.</i> following the noun. Male beings are masculine, female beings are feminine, and other words are either masculine, feminine, or neuter.
Number	A Latin noun may be in the <i>singular</i> or <i>plural</i> number. It is in the singular number if it denotes one single person or thing, and in the plural number if it denotes more than one person or thing.
Case	A Latin noun may be in any one of six cases. It is in the— <i>Nominative Case</i> , if subject of the verb. <i>Genitive Case</i> , if translated with the preposition "of." ¹ <i>Dative Case</i> , if translated with the preposition "to" or "for." <i>Accusative Case</i> , if the direct object of the verb. <i>Vocative Case</i> , if the person directly addressed. <i>Ablative Case</i> , if translated with the preposition "by," "with," "in," "on," or "from."
Declension	A Latin noun has a separate ending for each case in the singular number and each case in the plural number. There are five groups of Latin nouns, each taking a particular set of endings. These are called the five <i>declensions</i> , and a Latin noun is said to be <i>declined</i> when its various case forms are shown in order, singular and plural.
Stem	The basic or fixed part of the word to which the endings are attached is called the <i>stem</i> or <i>base</i> of the word. Thus, in the words <i>mēnsa</i> , <i>mēnsae</i> , <i>mēnsam</i> , the stem is <i>mēns-</i> , and the endings are <i>-a</i> , <i>-ae</i> , and <i>-am</i> , respectively.
Inflection	The change in form any word undergoes to show a change in meaning, is called <i>inflection</i> , and the word is said to be <i>inflected</i> .

¹ These rules are only approximate. For specific rules, see pages 46-50.

NOUNS—Continued

General Rules.—The vocative case is omitted in the paradigms since it has but the one use and is like the nominative in form except in one place later noted.

In Latin the accusative singular of every neuter noun is like the nominative, and in the plural these cases end in **-a**. This is called the *neuter rule*, and is very important.

The dative and ablative plural forms are alike in each declension.

For locative case, see page 8.

First Declension

		Feminine
		<i>gate</i>
Nom.	portae	
Gen.	portae	
Dat.	portae	
Acc.	portam	
Abl.	portā	
Nom.	portae	
Gen.	portarum	
Dat.	portis	
Acc.	portās	
Abl.	portis	
SING.		
PLUR.		

Nouns of the first declension end in **-a** in the nominative singular, and are feminine, except for a few that refer expressly to males.

Second Declension

		Masculine			Neuter
		<i>friend</i>	<i>field</i>	<i>boy</i>	<i>man</i>
Nom.	amicus	ager	puer	vir	bellum
Gen.	amici	agri	pueri	virī	belli
Dat.	amicō	agrō	puerō	virō	bellō
Acc.	amicum	agrum	puerum	virum	bellum
Abl.	amicō	agrō	puerō	virō	bellō
Nom.	amici	agri	pueri	virī	bella
Gen.	amicōrum	agrōrum	puerōrum	virōrum	bellōrum
Dat.	amicis	agris	pueris	viris	bellis
Acc.	amicōs	agrōs	puerōs	virōs	bella
Abl.	amicis	agris	pueris	viris	bellis
SING.					
PLUR.					

Nouns of the second declension are masculines of the forms **amicus**, **ager**, **puer**, and **vir** (shown below), and neuters of the form **bellum** (shown below). **Vir** is the only word of its type. The vocative singular of masculines in **-us** ends in **e**. Proper masculines in **-ius**, and **filius**, have a vocative singular in **-i**.

Third Declension

Nouns of the third declension are of all genders and a great variety of forms. They are divided generally into two groups, *consonant stems* and *i-stems*, the latter taking endings slightly different from the former.¹

SING.	Consonant Stems				I-Stems	
	<i>soldier</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>region</i>	<i>river</i>	<i>enemy</i>	<i>cohort</i>
Nom.	mīles, <i>m.</i>	pater, <i>m.</i>	regiō, <i>f.</i>	flūmen, <i>n.</i>	hostis, <i>m.</i>	cohors, <i>f.</i>
Gen.	militis	patris	regiōnis	flūminis	hostis	cohortis
Dat.	militi	patri	regiōni	flūminī	hosti	cohorti
Acc.	militem	patrem	regiōnem	flūmen	hostem	cohortem
Abl.	militē	patre	regiōne	flūmine	hoste	cohortē
PLUR.	militēs	patrēs	regiōnēs	flūmina	hostēs	cohortēs
	militum	patrum	regiōnum	flūminum	hostium	cohortium
	militibus	patribus	regiōnibus	flūminibus	hostibus	cohortibus
	militēs	patrēs	regiōnēs	flūmina	hostēs (-īs)	cohortēs (-īs)
	militibus	patribus	regiōnibus	flūminibus	hostibus	cohortibus
Other common third declension forms are: labor, labōris; cōsul, cōsulis; dux, ducis; rēx, rēgis; aestās, aestātis; virtus, virtūtis; multitūdō, multitūdinis; gēns, gentis; vulnus, vulneris; tempus, temporis; caedēs, caedis; etc.						

¹A good working rule for i-stems is as follows: (a) Masculine and feminine i-stems have a genitive plural in -ium instead of -um, and may have an accusative plural in -is instead of -es; (b) Neuter i-stems have a genitive plural in -ium instead of -um, an ablative singular in -ī instead of -e, and a nominative and accusative plural in -ia instead of -a; and (c) a few masculines and feminines also have an ablative singular in -ī (civis, finis, ignis, turris, nāvis).

² Other neuter i-stems have -ium.

NOUNS—Continued

Fourth Declension

Nouns of the fourth declension are masculines of the form **exercitus**, and neuters of the form **cornū**. There are also two common feminines, **domus**¹ and **manus**.

	Masculine	Neuter
	<i>army</i>	<i>wing</i>
Nom.	exercitus	cornū
Gen.	exercitus	cornūs
Dat.	exercituī	cornū
Acc.	exercitum	cornū
Abl.	exercitū	cornū
PLUR.	exercitūs exercituum exercitibus exercitūs exercitibus	cornua cornuum cornibus cornua cornibus

¹ See declension of **domus** under "Irregularities" on this page.

Fifth Declension

Nouns of the fifth declension end in **-ēs** in the nominative singular, and are feminine, except **diēs**, which is generally masculine.

	Fem.	Mas.
	<i>thing</i>	<i>day</i>
Nom.	rēs	diēs
Gen.	rei ¹	diēi ¹
Dat.	rei	diēi
Acc.	rem	diem
Abl.	rē	diē
SING.	rēs rērū rēbus rēs rēbus	diēs diērū diēbus diēs diēbus
PLUR.		

¹ Note that the ending is **-ēi** if a consonant precedes, and **-ēi** if a vowel precedes.

Irregularities

Domus has certain forms of the second declension; **vis** varies its stem. See below.

	house home	force strength
Nom.	domus, <i>f.</i>	vis, <i>f.</i>
Gen.	domūs, -ī	vis
Dat.	domui, -ō	vi
Acc.	domum	vim
Abl.	domō, -ū	vi
PLUR.	domūs domuum, -ōrum domibus domōs, -ūs domibus	virēs virum viribus virēs viribus

Locative Case¹

Traces of another case, the locative, occur in the names of towns and a few other words to denote *place where*. In the plural it ends like the ablative. In the singular the endings are:

- 1st Decl. **-ae**
2nd & 3rd Decl. **-ī**
4th & 5th Decl. None

¹ See also page 63.

NOUNS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Explain gender and number in Latin.
2. Name the cases and their approximate uses.
3. Define *declension*, *stem*, *inflection*.
4. Tell where the vocative case is different from the nominative and give the neuter rule.
5. Describe the genders and forms of words found in the first declension. The second. The third. The fourth. The fifth.
6. Write a list of the endings of the first declension. Of the second. Of the third. Of the fourth. Of the fifth.
7. Decline **aqua, servus, liber, socer, donum**.
8. Decline **pedes, frāter, legiō, āgmen, cīvis, pars, animal**.
9. Decline **gradus, genū, spēs**.
10. Give the rule for i-stems.

EXERCISE

1. Servus filium Lentuli amat.
2. Sociis arma et frumentum dedimus.
3. Haec ab amicis facta erant.
4. Caesar equites ad regem ducit.
5. Nomina hominum scribimus.
6. Vox ducis fratrem militis non terruit.
7. Duces flumen cum militibus transeunt.
8. Lucas in oppido videmus.
9. Senatus fidem imperatoris probat.
10. Equitatus cum Lentulo in cornu manet.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF NOUNS

GENERAL RULES

The vocative case is omitted in the paradigms since it has but the one use and is like the nominative in form except in one case later noted.

In Latin the accusative singular of every neuter noun is like the nominative, and in the plural these cases end in *-a*. The locative case, denoting *place where* in the names of towns and a few other words, has in the plural the same forms as the dative or ablative. The singular forms are noted below.

The dative plural and ablative plural forms are alike in each declension.

	1st Declension		2nd Declension		3rd Declension		4th Declension		5th Declension		General Case Meanings	
Stem→	port-		amic-		milit-		exercit-		r-		Subject of verb	
Nom.	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	miles	-ēs	-us	-ūs	-ēs	-ēs	After prep. of	
Gen.	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-is	-um	-ūs	-uum	-ei	-ērum	After prep. to or for	
Dat.	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ī	-ibus	-uī	-ibus	-ei	-ēbus	Object of verb	
Acc.	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-em	-ēs	-um	-ūs	-em	-ēs	After prep. by, with, in, on, from	
Abl.	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-e	-ibus	-ū	-ibus	-ē	-ēbus		

Nom. sing.
ending: **-a**.
Gender:
Fem., unless
noun refers to
male.
Loc. sing.
ending: **-ae**.

Nouns are
mas. of the
form:
amicus, amici
ager, agri
puer, pueri
vir, viri
and neut. of
the form:
bellum, belli.

Voc. sing. of
mas. nouns in
-us ends in **-e**
or **-i**.
Loc. sing.
ending: **-i**.

Nom. sing. ending:
Various.
Gender: All.
Loc. sing. ending:
-i.

Certain nouns
called "i-stems" take
slightly different end-
ings.

Mas. and fem. i-
stems have gen. plur.
in **-ium** and possibly
acc. plur. in **-is**.

Neut. i-stems have
gen. plur. in **-ium**,
abl. sing. in **-i**, and
nom. and acc. plur. in
-ia.

Nouns are
mas. of the
form:
exercitus, -ūs
and neut. of
the form:
cornū, cornūs.
Dat. sing.
of neut. nouns
ends in **-ū**.

There are
two common
feminines, **do-**
mus and
manus.

Nom. sing.
ending: **ēs**.
Gender:
Fem. except
dies.
Dat. sing.
ending in **-ei**
if vowel pre-
cedes; cf. **diei**.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Adjectives of the first and second declensions are so called because they take the endings of the first and second declensions of nouns. They are of three terminations, that is, they have a separate form in the nominative singular for each gender. The feminine is always like **porta** (first declension feminine), the masculine is like **amicus**, **ager**, or **puer** (second declension masculines), and the neuter is like **bellum** (second declension neuter).

	Mas. like <i>amicus</i>			Mas. like <i>ager</i>			Mas. like <i>puer</i>		
	<i>good</i>			<i>black</i>			<i>wretched</i>		
	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.	MAS.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum	niger	nigra	nigrum	miser	misera	miserum
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī	miserī	miserae	miserī
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō	miserō	miserae	miserō
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum	nigrum	nigram	nigrum	miserum	miseram	miserum
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō	miserō	miserā	miserō
Nom.	bonī	bonae	bona	nigrī	nigrae	nigra	miserī	miserae	misera
Gen.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum	nigrōrum	nigrarum	nigrōrum	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
Dat.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
Acc.	bonōs	bonās	bona	nigrōs	nigrās	nigra	miserōs	miserās	misera
Abl.	bonīs	bonī;	bonīs	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
SING.									
PLUR.									

Note. Nine adjectives of this type form their genitive singular in -ius and their dative singular in -ī, for all genders. Thus: ūnus, ūna, ūnum; ūnius, ūnius, ūnius; ūnī, ūnī, ūnī; ūnum, ūnam, ūnum, etc. These adjectives are: **alius**, **alia**, **aliud**; **alter**, **altera**, **alterum**; **ūllus**, **ūlla**, **ūllum**; **nāllus**, **nālla**, **nāllum**; **uter**, **utra**, **utrum**; **neuter**, **neutra**, **neutrum**; **sōlus**, **sōla**, **sōlum**; **tōtus**, **tōta**, **tōtum**; and **ūnus**, **ūna**, **ūnum**. Note irregularity of **alius** in the neuter.

THIRD DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Adjectives of the third declension are so called because they take the endings of the third declension of nouns. Except in one case noted later, the endings are regularly those of i-stem nouns. They are of three terminations (a separate form for each gender in the nominative singular), two terminations (one form for the masculine and feminine, and one for the neuter), and one termination (one form for all genders).

		Three Terminations	Two Terminations	One Termination
		<i>sharp</i> MAS. FEM. NEUT. âcer âcris âcre âcris âcris âcris âcrî âcrî âcrî âcrem âcrem âcre âcrî âcrî âcrî	<i>brave</i> MAS. & FEM. NEUT. fortis forte fortis fortis fortî fortî fortem forte fortî fortî	<i>bold</i> MAS. & FEM. NEUT. audâx audâx audâcis audâcis audâcî audâcî audâcem audâx audâcî audâcî
		âcrēs âcrēs âcria âcrium âcrium âcrium âcribus âcribus âcribus âcrēs âcrēs âcria âcribus âcribus âcribus	fortiēs fortiēs fortia fortium fortium fortium fortibus fortibus fortibus fortiā fortiā fortia fortibus fortibus fortibus	audâcēs audâcēs audâcia audâcium audâcium audâcium audâcibus audâcibus audâcibus audâcēs audâcēs audâcia audâcibus audâcibus audâcibus
		Nom. Nom. Gen. Gen. Dat. Dat. Acc. Acc. Abl. Abl.		
	SING.			
	PLUR.			

Note. Another type of three-termination adjective is *celer*, *celeris*, *celere* (retaining the *e* in the stem). Another common type of two-termination adjective is the comparative degree of any adjective, such as: *fortior*, *fortius*; *fortioris*, *fortioris*; *fortiori*, *fortiori*, etc. It is to be noted, however, that the comparative does not take i-stem endings. The ablative singular is *fortiore*, the neuter nominative plural is *fortiōra*, and the genitive plural is *fortiorum*. Another common one-termination type is that in *-ns*, such as: *sapiens*, *sapientis*; *prudens*, *prudētis*; *amans*, *amantis* (pres. act. part.); etc.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are three degrees of comparison in Latin, as in English,—positive, comparative, and superlative.

DEGREE	FORMATION	EXAMPLES	DECLENSION
Positive	The positive degree is the simple adjective without change.	longus, -a, -um fortis, -e	As indicated.
Comparative	The comparative degree is regularly formed by adding -ior, -ius to the positive stem.	longior, -ius fortior, -ius	Two termination adjective in the third declension. See Note, page 13.
Superlative	The superlative degree is regularly formed by adding -issimus, -a, -um to the positive stem. ¹	longissimus, -a, -um fortissimus, -a, -um	First and second declension adjective, as indicated.

¹ Six adjectives in -ilis form the superlative by doubling the l and adding -imus. Thus, facilis makes facillimus, difficilis makes difficillimus, etc. Adjectives in -er form the superlative by doubling the r and adding -imus. Thus, acer makes acerrimus, pulcher makes pulcherrimus, etc.

For adjectives irregular in comparison, see page 17.

ADJECTIVES—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. What two main declensions of adjectives are recognized?
2. Illustrate three types under first and second declension adjectives.
3. Into what three groups may third declension adjectives be divided?
4. Define and illustrate each of these groups.
5. What peculiarities do nine special adjectives of the first and second declensions show?
6. Decline **magnus, pulcher, tener, equester, celer, omnis, melior, vĕlōx, ingēns, pār.**
7. What three degrees of comparison are recognized in Latin, and how is each formed?
8. How is each declined?
9. What peculiarities are found in six adjectives in **-ilis**, and in adjectives in **-er**?
10. Compare **carus, niger, tener, celer, gravis, audāx, sapiēns, bonus, malus, parvus, magnus, multus.**

EXERCISE

1. Exercitus magnus ab imperātōre ēgregiō dūcēbātur.
2. Magistrī sapientēs puerōs tuōs docent.
3. Primō diē principēs inimicī lēgātōs remittunt.
4. Hī hominēs amicōs nōbilissimōs habent.
5. Impedimenta carrīs portābantur.
6. Singulāris victōria nostrōrum hostēs terruit.
7. Gallī multī in recentī proeliō equestri vulnerātī sunt.
8. Nullī militēs in alterō oppidō relinquentur.
9. Nostrae turrēs sunt altiōrēs quam portae oppidi.
10. Via difficillima per Sēquanōs relinquēbātur.

GENERAL SUMMARY

General Rule: An adjective agrees with the

DECLENSION			
1st and 2nd Decl. Adjectives			3rd Decl. Adjectives
Mas. like amicus or ager or puer	Fem. like porta	Neut. like bellum	Mas., Fem., and Neut. genders are declined similarly (like <i>i</i> -stems of the 3rd Decl.) except for Nom. Sing.* which has:
<i>Examples</i>			<i>One Termination</i>
Mas. like amicus —			Mas., Fem., Neut.
N.	bonus	bona	N. audāx , bold
	<i>good</i>		G. audācis
G.	bonī	bonae	D. audācī etc.
	etc.	boni	
Mas. like ager —			<i>Two Terminations</i>
N.	pulcher	pulchra	Mas., Fem. Neut.
	<i>beautiful</i>	pulchrum	N. omnis , all omne
G.	pulchrī	pulchrae	G. omnis
	etc.	pulchrī	D. omnī etc.
Mas. like puer —			<i>Three Terminations</i>
N.	miser	misera	Mas. Fem. Neut.
	<i>wretched</i>	miserum	N. ācer , sharp ācris ācre
G.	miserī	miserae	G. ācris
	etc.	miserī	D. ācrī etc.

* But of course voc. is like nom., and neuter rule holds good.

OF ADJECTIVES

noun it modifies in *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

COMPARISON		
Positive (Eng. <i>long</i>)	Comparative (Eng. <i>longer</i>)	Superlative (Eng. <i>longest</i>)
Simple Adjective	Add -ior to the positive stem.	Add -issimus to the positive stem.
<i>Examples</i> longus, -a, -um fortis, -e	<i>Examples</i> longior, -ius fortior, -ius	<i>Examples</i> longissimus, -a, -um fortissimus, -a, -um
	Comp. form is 3rd Decl. Adj. of Two Term. M.F. N. longior -ius longiōris etc. Takes regular 3rd Decl. endings, not i-stem endings.	Six adjs. in -ilis and adjs. in -er double the l or r and add -imus : Pos. Sup. facilis facillimus ācer ācerimus
IRREGULARS		
bonus, good malus, bad parvus, small magnus, large multus, many	melior peior minor maior plūs †	optimus pessimus minimus maximus plūrimus
† A neuter noun in the singular; an adjective (plurēs, plura) in the plural.		

ADVERBS—DERIVATION

Many adverbs are derived from adjectives, as in English.

KIND	FORMATION	EXAMPLES
1st and 2nd Decl. Adjs.	First and second declension adjectives regularly add -ē to the stem to form the adverb. The accusative and ablative neuter singular are also sometimes used, and a few adjectives add -ter or -iter to the stem.	<i>Adj.</i> longus longē multus multum falsus falsō firmus firmiter
3rd Decl. Adjs.	Third declension adjectives regularly add -ter or -iter to the stem to form the adverb. The accusative neuter singular is also sometimes used.	<i>Adj.</i> audāx audācter fortis fortiter facilis facile

ADVERBS—COMPARISON

DEGREE	FORMATION	EXAMPLES
Positive	The positive degree is the simple adverb without change.	longē audācter
Comparative	The comparative degree is the neuter comparative of the adjective; i.e., adds -ius to the positive stem.	longius audācius facilius
Superlative	The superlative degree is the superlative of the adjective with the final -us changed to -ē ; i.e., adds -issimē to the positive stem.	longissimē audācissimē facillimē

Adverbs not derived from adjectives nevertheless follow the same method of comparison; e.g., saepe, saepius, saepissimē. For adverbs irregular in comparison, see page 21.

ADVERBS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. From what part of speech are many adverbs derived? How does this compare with English?
2. How are adverbs formed from first and second declension adjectives? Illustrate.
3. How are adverbs formed from third declension adjectives? Illustrate.
4. Form the adverbs from the following adjectives and check by looking up the words in a dictionary: **cārus, liber, subitus, parvus, prūdēns, gravis, celer.**
5. What three degrees of comparison are recognized in Latin?
6. How is the comparative formed?
7. How is the superlative formed?
8. How are adverbs compared that are not derived from adjectives?
9. Compare: **miserē, facile, ācriter, multum, bene.**
10. Compare the following adjectives, derive the adverbs, and compare them: **fortis, pulcher, clarus, diligēns, magnus.**

EXERCISE

1. Militēs spē victōriae saepe permoventur.
2. In finēs Gallōrum celerrimē contendit.
3. Militēs fūgērunt, sed dux nōn rectē fēcit.
4. In oppidō hostium diūtissimē mānsimus.
5. Mercātōrēs ad eōs crebrō veniunt.
6. Eques Rōmānus ā Gallō graviter vulnerātus est.
7. Ducēs diligentissimē dēlēctī erant.
8. Helvētiī diū et ācriter cum Germānīs pugnābant.
9. Nostri impetū Gallōrum nōn multum impeditī sunt.
10. Sunt longē fortissimī omnium hārum natiōnum.

GENERAL SUMMARY

DERIVATION

Many adverbs are derived from adjectives.

Adverbs are derived from 1st & 2nd Decl. Adjs. by adding **-ē** to the adj. stem:

<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>
longus	longē
pulcher	pulchrē
miser	miserē

Adverbs are derived from 3rd Decl. Adjs. by adding **-ter** or **-iter** to the Adj. stem:

<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>
fortis	fortiter
audāx	audācter
ācer	ācritter

In some cases the Abl. Neut. Sing. of the Adj. is used:

<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>
creber	crebrō
falsus	falsō
subitus	subitō

A few add **-ter** or **-iter** to the stem:

<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>
firmus	firmiter
alius	aliter

A few adjectives employ the Neut. Acc. Sing. as the adverbial form:

<i>Adj.</i>	<i>Adv.</i>
multus	multum
facilis	facile

Many adverbs are not derived from adjectives: **nuper**, **saepe**, **hīc**, **eō**, **ibi**, etc.

OF ADVERBS

COMPARISON

Adverbs are similar to adjectives in comparison.

Positive
(Eng. *slowly*)
Simple Adv.

Comparative
(Eng. *more slowly*)
Acc. Neut. Sing. of
Comp. of Adj.

Superlative
(Eng. *most slowly*)
Sup. of Adj. with
final **-us** changed to **-ē**.

longē

longius

longissimē

fortiter

fortius

fortissimē

facile

facilius

facillimē

Adverbs that are not derived from adjectives are, nevertheless, compared like the above:

saepe

saepius

saepissimē

IRREGULARS

bene, well

melius

optimē

male, badly

peius

pessimē

parum, little

minus

minimē

magnopere, greatly

magis

maximē

multum, much

plūs

plūrimum

PERSONAL PRONOUNS (NOT REFL.)

Personal pronouns indicate *the person speaking* (first person), *the person spoken to* (second person), or *the person spoken of* (third person).

	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
	<i>I, me</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he, she, it, her, him</i>
Nom.	ego	tū	is, ea, id ²
Gen.	meī	tui	(p. 24)
Dat.	mihi	tibi	
Acc.	mē	tē	
Abl.	mē	tē	
	<i>we, us</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>they, them</i>
Nom.	nōs	vōs	eī, eae, ea
Gen.	nostrum ¹	vestrum ¹	(p. 24)
Dat.	nōbis	vōbis	
Acc.	nōs	vōs	
Abl.	nōbis	vōbis	

¹ **Nostrum** and **vestrum** are partitive forms. **Nostrī** and **vestrī** are objective.

² It might be more properly said that Latin has no third person pronoun, and that the demonstrative **is, ea, id** (or **hic** or **ille**) is used substantively to fill the deficiency.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (NOT REFL.)

The possessive pronouns are used to show possession. They take the form of first and second declension adjectives, except in the third person, where the genitive (possessive) of **is, ea, id** is used.

1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>my, mine</i>	<i>your, yours</i>	<i>his, her, hers</i>
meus, -a, -um	tuus, -a, -um	eius
<i>our, ours</i>	<i>your, yours</i>	<i>their, theirs</i>
noster, -tra, -trum	vester, -tra, -trum	eōrum or eārum

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that refers to the subject of the clause in which it stands.¹ For the first and second persons, the regular personal and possessive forms are used in Latin (**ego, nōs, tū, vōs, meus, noster, tuus, vester**), but for the third person there are special reflexive forms.

PERSONAL REFLEXIVE (Substantive)

(3rd Person, All Numbers and Genders)

*him(self), her(self),
it(self), them(selves)*

Nom.	—
Gen.	sui
Dat.	sibi
Acc.	sē
Abl.	sē

POSSESSIVE REFLEXIVE (Adjective)

(3rd Person, All Numbers and Genders)

*his (own), her (own),
its (own), their (own)
suus, -a, um*

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

PERSONAL			
	Singular	Plural	
1st Pers.	<i>I, me, myself</i> ego	<i>we, us, ourselves</i> nōs	
2nd Pers.	<i>you, yourself</i> tū	<i>you, yourselves</i> vōs	
3rd Pers.	<i>he, she, it, her, him</i> is, ea, id	<i>they, them</i> eī, eae, ea	
	Ref. { <i>him(self), her(self), it(self), them(selves)</i>	sui	
POSSESSIVE			
	Singular	Plural	
1st Pers.	<i>my, mine, my own</i> meus	<i>our, ours, our own</i> noster	
2nd Pers.	<i>your, yours, your own</i> tuus	<i>your, yours, your own</i> vester	
3rd Pers.	<i>his, her, its</i> eius	<i>their</i> eōrum or eārum	
	Ref. { <i>his (own), her (own), its (own), their (own)</i>	suus	

¹ Rarely, a reflexive pronoun in a subordinate clause refers to the subject of the main clause. This is called an *indirect reflexive*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns point out a person or thing as here, there, previously mentioned, or about to be mentioned. They are used either adjectively (**hic miles, this soldier**) or substantively (**hic, this man, this one, he**). Used in the latter sense, they supply the third personal pronoun (especially **is, ea, id**). Regular first and second declension endings below are in light type.

		<i>this (where I am)</i>		<i>that (yonder)</i>		<i>this, that (weak)</i>		
Nom.	hic	haec	hoc	ille	illa	is	ea	id
Gen.	huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	eī	eī	eī
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	eum	eam	id
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	illō	illā	eō	eā	eō
Nom.	hī	hae	haec	illī	illae	eī	eae	ea
Gen.	hōrum	hārum	hōrum	illōrum	illārum	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	his	hīs	hīs	illis	illis	eīs	eīs	eīs
Acc.	hōs	hās	haec	illōs	illās	eōs	eās	ea
Abl.	his	hīs	hīs	illis	illis	eīs	eīs	eīs
SING.								
								PLUR.

Iste, ista, istud (declined like **ille**) = *that* (where you are).

Idem, eundem, idem, same, is for the most part simply **is, ea, id** with the suffix **-dem** attached. Note the use of **idem** for **isdem** (nom. sing. mas.), **idem** for **iddem** (nom. and acc. sing. neut.), and that **m** changes to **n** before **d**, making **eundem, eōrundem**, etc.

SING.		who, whom, whose, which, what, that, as	
Nom.	M.	F.	N.
Gen.	quī	quae	quod
Dat.	cuius	cuius	cuius
Acc.	cui	cui	cui
Abl.	quem	quam ¹	quod
	quō	quā	quō
PLUR.			
Nom.	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus

SING.		who? whom? whose? which? what?	
Nom.	M. & F.	N.	
Gen.	quis	quid	
Dat.	cuius	cuius	
Acc.	cui	cui	
Abl.	quem	quid	
	quō	quō	
PLUR.		Like the Relative	
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			

		The indefinite pronouns are for the most part compounds of quī and quis , the adjective form of the pronoun following quī in declension, and the substantive form following quis .	
Subs.		aliquis, aliquid; some thing	some one
Adj.		aliquī, aliqua, aliquod; any	some, some, any
Subs.		quisque, quidque; each thing	each one, each one
Adj.		quisque, quaeque, quodque; each	each one, each one
Subs.		quīdam, quaedam, quiddam; a certain one or thing	a certain one, a certain one
Adj.		quīdam, quaedam, quoddam; a certain	a certain one, a certain one

The interrogative adjective (*which* man? *what* man?) is declined exactly like the relative.

In the case of **quīdam**, **m** changes to **n** before **d**, making **quēdam**, **quōrundam**, etc.

Intensive Pronoun.—**Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum**, -self, *very*, is declined like *ille* except for nom. and acc. sing. neut. It is put with a person or thing to emphasize it, and is called the *intensive pronoun*. Examples: **dux ipse**, *the leader himself*; **in ipsō locō**, *in the very place*

¹ Forms with regular first and second declension endings are in light type.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF DEMONSTRATIVE, RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, INDEFINITE, AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Word	Meaning	Declension
hic	<i>this</i> (where I am)	Like bonus except: Entire singular and Neut. Nom. and Acc. Plur.
ille	<i>that</i> (yonder)	Like bonus except: Mas. and Neut. Nom. Sing., Neut. Acc. Sing., and entire Gen. and Dat. Sing.
is	<i>this, that</i> (weak)	Like bonus except: Forms noted under ille above.
iste	<i>that</i> (where you are)	Like ille .
idem	<i>same</i>	Like is with -dem added except: Mas. and Neut. Nom. Sing., Neut. Acc. Sing., and forms where m becomes n (p. 24).

RELATIVE PRONOUN

quī	<i>who, whom, whose, which, what, that, as</i>	Like bonus in many forms (see p. 25).
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INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN

quis	<i>who? whom? whose? which? what?</i>	Like quī except: Mas. and Neut. Nom. Sing., and Neut. Acc. Sing.
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INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE

quī	<i>which? what?</i>	Like quī .
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INDEFINITE PRONOUN

quis- forms	Substantive Meanings	Like quis .
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INDEFINITE ADJECTIVE

qui- forms	Adjective Meanings	Like quī .
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INTENSIVE PRONOUN

ipse	<i>-self, very</i>	Like ille except: Neut. Nom. and Acc. Sing.
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PRONOUNS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Explain the use of personal pronouns in Latin.
2. Name and decline the personal pronoun for each person and number.
3. Explain the use of possessive pronouns in Latin.
4. Name and describe the declension of the possessive pronoun for each person and number.
5. Explain the use of the reflexive pronoun in Latin. Which person has a special reflexive form in Latin?
6. Name and decline the personal reflexive. Name and describe the declension of the possessive reflexive.
7. Explain the use of demonstrative pronouns in Latin.
8. Name four demonstrative pronouns that mean *this* or *that* and distinguish between their uses.
9. Decline each.
10. Describe the use of **idem**, and decline.
11. Describe the use of **ipse**, and decline.
12. Decline the relative pronoun in Latin and give its various English meanings.
13. Decline the interrogative pronoun in Latin and give its various English meanings.
14. Decline the interrogative adjective and give its English meanings.
15. Describe the form and declension of the indefinite pronouns in Latin.

EXERCISE

1. *Ā militibus fortibus Caesaris nōn timēmini.*
2. *Equitēs nōn timent, quod ā Caesare ipsō dūcuntur.*
3. *Vōs insulam, nōs oppidum occupābimus.*
4. *Impedimenta in castris relictā sunt.*
5. *Cum Gallis pugnāmus, et eōs superāmus.*
6. *Postquam Galba rēgnum amīsit, eius frāter id occupāvit.*
7. *Rōmānī ab eō in castris retinēbantur.*
8. *Illī ā suis ducibus redūcuntur.*
9. *Sē certē trādent, nōs enim eōrum arma habēmus.*
10. *Nāvēs, quās vidētis, ā Caesare missae sunt.*
11. *Quae cohortēs cum Galbā in Galliā manēbunt?*
12. *Quis eōs in illō proeliō dūxit?*
13. *Hae gentēs ā nullō imperātōre pacārī possunt.*
14. *Quīdam cum Lentulō praemissī sunt.*
15. *Quam spem salūtis nunc habēmus?*

VERBS—GENERAL PRINCIPLES

SUBJECT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Voice	A Latin verb is in the <i>active</i> or <i>passive</i> voice, active if the subject is acting, and passive if the subject is acted upon.	Act. amō, I love Pass. amor, I am loved
Tense	A Latin verb has six tenses in each voice: 1. <i>Present Tense</i> (present time) 2. <i>Imperfect Tense</i> (continued or customary action in the past) 3. <i>Future Tense</i> (future time) 4. <i>Perfect Tense</i> (simple past act, or action completed in the present) 5. <i>Pluperfect Tense</i> (action completed in the past) 6. <i>Future Perfect Tense</i> (action completed at some future time)	Pres. <i>I love, I do love, I am loving</i> Imp. <i>I was loving, I loved</i> Fut. <i>I will or shall love</i> Perf. <i>I loved, I did love, I have loved</i> Plup. <i>I had loved</i> Fut. <i>I will or shall have loved</i> Perf. <i>I will or shall have loved</i>
Number	In each tense a Latin verb has two numbers, being <i>singular</i> number if the subject is singular, and <i>plural</i> number if the subject is plural.	Sing. amō, I love Plur. amāmus, we love
Person	In each number a Latin verb has three persons, being <i>first person</i> if the subject is first person (person speaking), <i>second person</i> if the subject is second person (person spoken to), and <i>third person</i> if the subject is third person (person spoken of).	Sing. <i>amō, I love</i> Plur. <i>amāmus, we love</i> 1st amō, I love 2nd amās, you love 3rd amat, he loves amātis, you love amant, they love

VERBS—GENERAL PRINCIPLES—Continued

SUBJECT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Mood	A verb has three moods in each voice, being in the <i>indicative mood</i> if it denotes a fact, <i>subjunctive mood</i> if it denotes something unreal (prescribed by rule), and <i>imperative mood</i> if it denotes a command.	Ind. amat, he loves Subj. amet, may he love Imp. amā, love
Non-Modal Forms	Other forms of the verb, not in one of the regular moods, are called <i>non-modal forms</i> . They cannot be used as the main verb in a sentence. Note— 1. <i>The Infinitive</i> (a verbal noun) 2. <i>The Participle</i> (a verbal adjective) 3. <i>The Gerund</i> (a verbal noun) 4. <i>The Gerundive</i> (a verbal adjective) 5. <i>The Supine</i> (used adverbially)	Inf. amāre, to love Part. amāns, loving Ger. amandī, of loving Ger. amandae urbis, of loving the city Sup. amatū, to love amātum, to love
Conjugation	A Latin verb has a separate ending for each person and number in each tense in each voice and mood. There are four groups of Latin verbs, each taking a particular set of endings. These are called the four <i>conjugations</i> , and a verb is said to be <i>conjugated</i> when its various forms are shown in order.	(See pages 32-39.)

VERBS—GENERAL PRINCIPLES—Continued

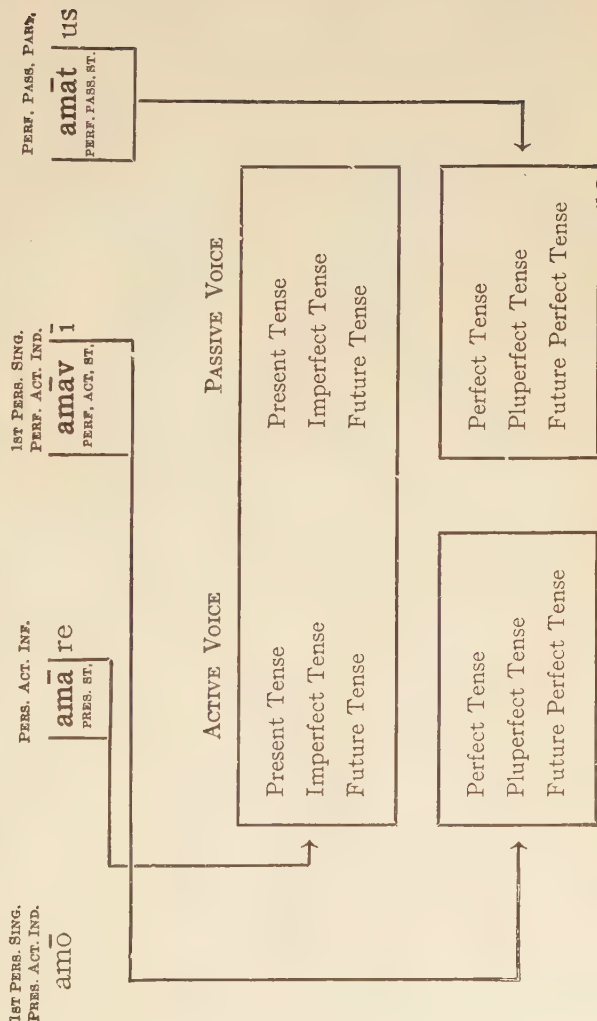
SUBJECT	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES															
Stems	The various tenses are formed on three stems (see p. 31), the <i>present stem</i> (forming the present, imperfect, and future, active and passive), the <i>perfect active stem</i> (forming the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect, active), and the <i>perfect passive stem</i> (forming the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect, passive).	For the verb <i>amō</i> : Pres. St. <i>amā-</i> P. A. St. <i>amāv-</i> P. P. St. <i>amāt-</i>															
Principal Parts	Certain important forms of the verb called the "principal parts" are to be noted. They are (1) <i>the first person singular, present active indicative</i> (the form always given in the vocabulary), (2) <i>the present active infinitive</i> (the form that always contains the present stem), (3) <i>the first person singular, perfect active indicative</i> (the form that always contains the perfect active stem), and (4) <i>the perfect passive participle</i> (the form that always contains the perfect passive stem).	Principal parts of <i>amō</i> : (1) <i>amō</i> (2) <i>amāre</i> (3) <i>amāvi</i> (4) <i>amātus</i>															
Characteristic Vowel	In each of the four conjugations there is one particular vowel that seems to be most prominent in the endings of that conjugation. This is called the <i>characteristic vowel</i> of the conjugation and is always to be found at the end of the present stem.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Conj.</i></td><td><i>Pr. St.</i></td><td><i>Ch. Vo.</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>1st</td><td><i>amā-</i></td><td><i>ā</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd</td><td><i>monē-</i></td><td><i>ē</i></td></tr> <tr> <td>3rd</td><td><i>reg-</i></td><td>Consonant or <i>u</i>¹</td></tr> <tr> <td>4th</td><td><i>audī-</i></td><td><i>i</i></td></tr> </table>	<i>Conj.</i>	<i>Pr. St.</i>	<i>Ch. Vo.</i>	1st	<i>amā-</i>	<i>ā</i>	2nd	<i>monē-</i>	<i>ē</i>	3rd	<i>reg-</i>	Consonant or <i>u</i> ¹	4th	<i>audī-</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Conj.</i>	<i>Pr. St.</i>	<i>Ch. Vo.</i>															
1st	<i>amā-</i>	<i>ā</i>															
2nd	<i>monē-</i>	<i>ē</i>															
3rd	<i>reg-</i>	Consonant or <i>u</i> ¹															
4th	<i>audī-</i>	<i>i</i>															

¹ Short *e* is sometimes regarded as the characteristic vowel of the third conjugation, and then the present stem is *rege-*. This short *e*, however, almost never occurs in the personal endings.

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION

SHOWING

PRINCIPAL PARTS, STEMS, AND TENSES FORMED ON EACH STEM



FIRST CONJUGATION

Characteristic Vowel: *ā*.

Type Verb: *amō, I love.*

Principal Parts: *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus.*

Stems: Pres., *amā-*; ¹ Perf. Act., *amāv-*; Perf. Pass., *amāt-*.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice

Passive Voice

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
	Present		Present	
	<i>I love, I do love, etc.</i>		<i>I am loved, etc.</i>	
	<i>amō</i>	<i>amāmus</i>	<i>amor</i>	<i>amāmur</i>
	<i>amās</i>	<i>amātis</i>	<i>amāris</i>	<i>amāmini</i>
	<i>amat</i>	<i>amant</i>	<i>amātur</i>	<i>amantur</i>
	Imperfect		Imperfect	
	<i>I was loving, I loved, etc.</i>		<i>I was being loved, etc.</i>	
	<i>amābam</i>	<i>amābāmus</i>	<i>amābar</i>	<i>amābāmur</i>
	<i>amābās</i>	<i>amābātis</i>	<i>amābāris</i>	<i>amābāmini</i>
	<i>amābat</i>	<i>amābant</i>	<i>amābātur</i>	<i>amābantur</i>
	Future		Future	
	<i>I will or shall love, etc.</i>		<i>I will be loved, etc.</i>	
	<i>amābō</i>	<i>amābimus</i>	<i>amābor</i>	<i>amābimur</i>
	<i>amābis</i>	<i>amābitis</i>	<i>amāberis</i>	<i>amābimini</i>
	<i>amābit</i>	<i>amābunt</i>	<i>amābitur</i>	<i>amābuntur</i>
	Perfect		Perfect	
	<i>I have loved, I loved, etc.</i>		<i>I have been loved, etc.</i>	
	<i>amāvī</i>	<i>amāvimus</i>	<i>amātus sum</i>	<i>amātī sumus</i>
	<i>amāvistī</i>	<i>amāvistis</i>	<i>amātus es</i>	<i>amātī estis</i>
	<i>amāvit</i>	<i>amāverunt</i>	<i>amātus est</i>	<i>amātī sunt</i>
	Pluperfect		Pluperfect	
	<i>I had loved, etc.</i>		<i>I had been loved, etc.</i>	
	<i>amāveram</i>	<i>amāverāmus</i>	<i>amātus eram</i>	<i>amātī erāmus</i>
	<i>amāverās</i>	<i>amāverātis</i>	<i>amātus erās</i>	<i>amātī erātis</i>
	<i>amāverat</i>	<i>amāverant</i>	<i>amātus erat</i>	<i>amātī erant</i>
	Fut. Perf.		Fut. Perf.	
	<i>I will have loved, etc.</i>		<i>I will have been loved, etc.</i>	
	<i>amāverō</i>	<i>amāverimus</i>	<i>amātus erō</i>	<i>amātī erimus</i>
	<i>amāveris</i>	<i>amāveritis</i>	<i>amātus eris</i>	<i>amātī eritis</i>
	<i>amāverit</i>	<i>amāverint</i>	<i>amātus erit</i>	<i>amātī erunt</i>

¹ The vowel at the end of the present stem is sometimes short in the personal endings due to the operation of the following rule: In Latin a vowel is short before another vowel, -nt, -nd, or final -t, -m, or -r.

Subjunctive Mood

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Pres.	amem amēs amet	amēmus amētis ament	amer amēris amētur	amēmur amēmini amentur
Imp.	amārem amāres amāret	amārēmus amārētis amārent	amārer amārēris amārētur	amārēmur amārēmini amārentur
Perf.	amāverim amāveris amāverit	amāverimus amāveritis amāverint	amātus sim amātus sis amātus sit	amātī simus amātī sitis amātī sint
Plup.	amāvissem amāvissēs amāvisset	amāvissēmus amāvissētis amāvissent	amātus essem amātus essēs amātus esset	amātī essēmus amātī essētis amātī essent

Imperative Mood

Pres.	amā <i>love</i> amāte	amāre <i>be loved</i> amāmini
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Infinitives

Pres.	amāre, <i>to love</i>	amārī, <i>to be loved</i>
Fut.	amātūrus esse, <i>to be about to love</i>	amātum irī, <i>to be about to be loved</i>
Perf.	amāvisse, <i>to have loved</i>	amātus esse, <i>to have been loved</i>

Participles

Pres.	amāns, -ntis, <i>loving</i>	_____
Fut.	amātūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to love</i>	_____
Perf.	_____	amātus, <i>loved, having been loved</i>

Gerund

N.	_____
G.	amandī, <i>of loving</i>
D.	amandō, <i>for loving</i>
A.	amandum, <i>loving</i>
A.	amandō, <i>by loving</i>

Gerundive

amandus, -a, -um, <i>loving, to be loved</i>
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Supine

amātum, <i>to love</i> amātū, <i>to love</i>

SECOND CONJUGATION

Characteristic Vowel: **ē**.

Type Verb: **moneō**, *I advise*.

Principal Parts: **moneō**, **monēre**, **monuī**, **monitus**.

Stems: Pres., **monē-**; ¹ Perf. Act., **monu-**; Perf. Pass., **monit-**.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice

Passive Voice

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
	Present	Imperfect	Future	Perfect
	<i>I advise, I do advise, etc.</i>	<i>I was advising, I advised, etc.</i>	<i>I will or shall advise, etc.</i>	<i>I have advised, I advised, etc.</i>
	moneō monēmus monēs monētis monet monent	monēbam monēbāmus monēbās monēbātis monēbat monēbant	monēbō monēbimus monēbis monēbitis monēbit monēbunt	monuī monuimus monuistī monuistis monuit monuērunt
	<i>I am advised, etc.</i>	<i>I was being advised, etc.</i>	<i>I will be advised, etc.</i>	<i>I have been advised, etc.</i>
	moneor monēmur monēris monēmini monētur monentur	monēbar monēbāmur monēbāris monēbāmini monēbātur monēbantur	monēbor monēbimur monēberis monēbimini monēbitur monēbuntur	monitus sum monitī sumus monitus es monitī estis monitus est monitī sunt
	<i>I had advised, etc.</i>	<i>I had been advised, etc.</i>	<i>I had advised, etc.</i>	<i>I had been advised, etc.</i>
	monueram monuerāmus monuerās monuerātis monuerat monuerant	monitus eram monitī erāmus monitus erās monitī erātis monitus erat monitī erant		
	<i>I will have advised, etc.</i>	<i>I will have been advised, etc.</i>		
	monuerō monuerimus monueris monueritis monuerit monuerint		monitus erō monitī erimus monitus eris monitī eritis monitus erit monitī erunt	

¹ See footnote, page 32.

Subjunctive Mood

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Pres.	moneam moneās moneat	moneāmus moneātis moneant	monear moneāris moneātur	moneāmur moneāmini moneantur
Imp.	monērem monērēs monēret	monērēmus monērētis monērent	monērer monērēris monērētur	monērēmur monērēmini monērentur
Perf.	monuerim monueris monuerit	monuerimus monueritis monuerint	monitus sim monitus sis monitus sit	monitī simus monitī sitis monitī sint
Plup.	monuisssem monuissēs monuisset	monuissēmus monuissētis monuissent	monitus essem monitus essēs monitus esset	monitī essēmus monitī essētis monitī essent

Imperative Mood

Pres.	<i>advise</i> monē monēte	<i>be advised</i> monēre monēmini
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Infinitives

Pres.	monēre, <i>to advise</i>	monērī, <i>to be advised</i>
Fut.	monitūrus esse, <i>to be about to advise</i>	monitum irī, <i>to be about to be advised</i>
Perf.	monuisse, <i>to have advised</i>	monitus esse, <i>to have been advised</i>

Participles

Pres.	monēns, -ntis, <i>advising</i>	_____
Fut.	monitūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to advise</i>	_____
Perf.	_____	monitus, -a, -um, <i>advised, having been advised</i>

Gerund

N.	_____
G.	monendī, <i>of advising</i>
D.	monendō, <i>for advising</i>
A.	monendum, <i>advising</i>
A.	monendō, <i>by advising</i>

Gerundive

monendus, -a, -um, <i>advising, to be advised</i>

Supine

monitum, <i>to advise</i> monitū, <i>to advise</i>

THIRD CONJUGATION

Characteristic Vowel: Consonant or **u**.¹

Type Verb: **regō**, *I rule*.

Principal Parts: **regō**, **regere**, **rēxī**, **rēctus**.

Stems: Pres., **reg-**; ¹ Perf. Act., **rēx-**; Perf. Pass., **rēct-**.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice

Passive Voice

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Present	<i>I rule, I do rule, etc.</i>		<i>I am ruled, etc.</i>	
	regō regis regit	regimus regitis regunt	regor regēris regitur	regimur regimini reguntur
Imperfect	<i>I was ruling, I ruled, etc.</i>		<i>I was being ruled, etc.</i>	
	regēbam regēbās regēbat	regēbāmus regēbātis regēbant	regēbar regēbāris regēbātur	regēbāmur regēbāmini regēbantur
Future	<i>I will or shall rule, etc.</i>		<i>I will be ruled, etc.</i>	
	regam regēs reget	regēmus regētis regent	regar regēris regētur	regēmur regēmini regentur
Perfect	<i>I have ruled, I ruled, etc.</i>		<i>I have been ruled, etc.</i>	
	rēxī rēxistī rēxit	rēximus rēxistis rēxērunt	rēctus sum rēctus es rēctus est	rēctī sumus rēctī estis rēctī sunt
Pluperfect	<i>I had ruled, etc.</i>		<i>I had been ruled, etc.</i>	
	rēxeram rēxerās rēxerat	rēxerāmus rēxerātis rēxerant	rēctus eram rēctus erās rēctus erat	rēctī erāmus rēctī erātis rēctī erant
Fut. Perfect	<i>I will have ruled, etc.</i>		<i>I will have been ruled, etc.</i>	
	rēxerō rēxeris rēxerit	rēxerimus rēxeritis rēxerint	rēctus erō rēctus eris rēctus erit	rēctī erimus rēctī eritis rēctī erunt

¹ See footnote, page 30.

Subjunctive Mood

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Pres.	regam regās regat	regāmus regātis regant	Pres.	regar regāris regātur	regāmur regāmini regantur
Imp.	regerem regerēs regeret	regerēmus regerētis regerent	Imp.	regerer regerēris regerētur	regerēmur regerēmini regerentur
Perf.	rēxerim rēxeris rēxerit	rexerimus rexeritis rexerint	Perf.	rēctus sim rēctus sis rēctus sit	rēcti simus rēcti sitis rēcti sint
Plup.	rēxissem rēxisse rēxisset	rēxissemus rēxissetis rēxisset	Plup.	rēctus essem rēctus essēs rēctus esset	rēcti essemus rēcti essētis rēcti essent

Imperative Mood

Pres.	rege <i>rule</i>	regite	Pres.	rege <i>be ruled</i>	regimini
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Infinitives

Pres.	regere, to rule	Pres.	regī, to be ruled
Fut.	rēctūrus esse, to be about to rule	Fut.	rēctum iri, to be about to be ruled
Perf.	rēxisse, to have ruled	Perf.	rēctus esse, to have been ruled

Participles

Pres.	regēns, -ntis, ruling	Pres.	_____
Fut.	rēctūrus, -a, -um, about to rule	Fut.	_____
Perf.		Perf.	rēctus, -a, -um, ruled, having been ruled

Gerund

N.	_____
G.	regendī, of ruling
D.	regendō, for ruling
A.	regendum, ruling
A.	regendō, by ruling

Gerundive

regendus, -a, -um, ruling, to be
be ruled

Supine

rēctum, to rule
rēctū, to rule

FOURTH CONJUGATION

Characteristic Vowel: *i*.

Type Verb: **audiō**, *I hear*.

Principal Parts: **audiō**, **audire**, **audīvī**, **audītus**.

Stems: Pres., **audi-**; ¹ Perf. Act., **audiv-**; Perf. Pass., **audit-**.

Indicative Mood

Active Voice

Passive Voice

	Active Voice		Passive Voice	
Present	<i>I hear, I do hear, etc.</i>		<i>I am heard, etc.</i>	
	audiō	audimus	audior	audimur
	audis	auditis	audiris	audimini
	audit	audiunt	auditur	audiuntur
Imperfect	<i>I was hearing, I heard, etc.</i>		<i>I was being heard, etc.</i>	
	audiēbam	audiēbāmus	audiēbar	audiēbāmur
	audiēbās	audiēbātis	audiēbāris	audiēbāmini
	audiēbat	audiēbant	audiēbātur	audiēbantur
Future	<i>I will or shall hear, etc.</i>		<i>I will be heard, etc.</i>	
	audiam	audiēmus	audiar	audiēmur
	audiēs	audiētis	audiēris	audiēmini
	audiet	audient	audiētur	audientur
Perfect	<i>I have heard, I heard, etc.</i>		<i>I have been heard, etc.</i>	
	audīvī	audivimus	audītus sum	audītī sumus
	audivistī	audivistis	audītus es	audītī estis
	audivit	audivērunt	audītus est	audītī sunt
Pluperfect	<i>I had heard, etc.</i>		<i>I had been heard, etc.</i>	
	audiveram	audiverāmus	audītus eram	audītī erāmus
	audiverās	audiverātis	audītus erās	audītī erātis
	audiverat	audiverant	audītus erat	audītī erant
Fut. Perfect	<i>I will have heard, etc.</i>		<i>I will have been heard, etc.</i>	
	audiverō	audiverimus	audītus erō	audītī erimus
	audiveris	audiveritis	audītus eris	audītī eritis
	audiverit	audiverint	audītus erit	audītī erunt

¹ See footnote, page 32.

Subjunctive Mood

Active Voice

Passive Voice

Pres.	audiam audiās audiat	audiāmus audiātis audiant	audiar audiāris audiātur	audiāmur audiāmini audiantur
Imp.	audirem audirēs audiret	audirēmus audirētis audirent	audirer audirērēs audirētur	audirēmur audirēmini audirentur
Perf.	audiverim audiveris audiverit	audiverimus audiveritis audiverint	auditus sim auditus sis auditus sit	auditi simus auditi sitis auditi sint
Plup.	audivissem audivissēs audivisset	audivissēmus audivissētis audivissent	auditus essem auditus essēs auditus esset	auditi essēmus auditi essētis auditi essent

Imperative Mood

Pres.	audi <i>hear</i> audite	audire <i>be heard</i> audimini
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Infinitives

Pres.	audire, <i>to hear</i>	audiri, <i>to be heard</i>
Fut.	auditūrus esse, <i>to be about to hear</i>	auditum iri, <i>to be about to be heard</i>
Perf.	audivisse, <i>to have heard</i>	auditus esse, <i>to have been heard</i>

Participles

Pres.	audiēns, -ntis, <i>hearing</i>	_____
Fut.	auditūrus, -a, -um, <i>about to hear</i>	_____
Perf.	_____	auditus, -a, -um, <i>having been heard, heard</i>

Gerund

N.	_____
G.	audiendī, <i>of hearing</i>
D.	audiendō, <i>for hearing</i>
A.	audiendum, <i>hearing</i>
A.	audiendō, <i>by hearing</i>

Gerundive

audiendus, -a, -um, <i>hearing, to be heard</i>

Supine

auditum, <i>to hear</i> auditū, <i>to rule</i>

GENERAL SUMMARY OF REGULAR VERBS—ACTIVE AND PASSIVE INDICATIVE

ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE			REMARKS
T.	Eng. Mean.	Present Stem Tenses	Eng. Mean.	T.		
Present	<i>I love</i> <i>I do love</i> <i>I am loving</i>	-ō -(i)s -(i)t	-or -(e)ris -(i)tur	<i>I am loved</i> <i>I am being loved</i>	Amā-ō and amā-or contract to amō and amor. Letters in () apply to reg-, and the u also to audi-. See rule below under "Perfect."	
	<i>I was loving</i>	-(ē)bam -(ē)bās -(ē)bat -(ē)bāt	-(ē)bar -(ē)baris -(ē)bātur -(ē)bantur	<i>I was being loved</i>	The ē in () applies to reg- and audi-.	
Future	<i>I will love</i> <i>I shall love</i>	1st and 2nd conjs. 3rd and 4th conjs.	{ -bō -bis -bit -ām -ēs -ēt }	<i>I will be loved</i> <i>I shall be loved</i>	Two sets of endings in this tense; one for 1st and 2nd, and one for 3rd and 4th conjs.	
Perfect	<i>I loved</i> <i>I have loved</i> <i>I did love</i>	amāv- monu- rēc- audi-	Perf. Pass. Stem Tenses amāt- monit- rēc- audit-	<i>I was loved</i> <i>I have been loved</i>	Rule for Short Vowels: A vowel is short before nt, final t, or another vowel: amant, monet, monet. Perf. pass. stem endings agree with subject.	
	<i>I had loved</i>	-eram -erās -erat	-us sum -us es -us est	<i>I had been loved</i>		
Put. Perf.	<i>I will or shall have loved</i>	-erimus -eritis -erint	-i erāmus -i erātis -i erant	<i>I will or shall have been loved</i>	Same endings (imp. of sum) in active and passive except the -us and -i.	
					Same endings (fut. of sum) in active and passive except third plural.	

GENERAL SUMMARY OF REGULAR VERBS—ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

ACTIVE VOICE			PASSIVE VOICE			REMARKS
T.	Eng. Mean.	Present Stem Tenses	Eng. Mean.		T.	
Present	See Note I at bottom of page.	amā- monē- reg- audi- -am -ās -at -āmus -ātis -ant -(e)rem -(e)rēs -(e)ret	-ar -āris -atur -(e)rer -(e)rēris -(e)rētur	-āmur -āmini -amur -(e)rēmur -(e)rēmini -(e)rentur	Present	In amā-am, amā-as, etc., ā-a contracts to ē, and ā-a contracts to ē throughout the tense, active and passive. The stem vowel is sometimes short (audiam, moneat). See <i>Rule for Short Vowels</i> , p. 40. The e in () applies to reg.-
Imp.		Perf. Act. Stem Tenses amāv- monu- rēx- audi- -erim -eris -erit -issem -issēs -isset	Perf. Pass. Stem Tenses amāt- monit- rēct- audit- -erim -eris -erit -issem -issēs -isset		Imp.	
Perfect					Perfect	Compare forms of the perf. act. subj. with fut. perf. act. ind. Perf. pass. stem endings agree with the subject. Note use of pres. subj. of sum.
Pluperf.					Pluperf.	Note use of imp. subj. of sum.

Note I. The English meanings of the subjunctive tenses are in general similar to those of the indicative tenses, but no accurate equivalents can be given here as the use of the subjunctive is determined by rule and involves the use of the English auxiliaries *may*, *might*, *would*, and *should* in many places that are hard to define exactly.

Note II. Observe that the imp. subj. is always the present active infinitive plus the personal endings, and that the perf. act. subj. is always the perfect active infinitive plus the personal endings.

IRREGULAR VERBS

PRINCIPAL PARTS

sum, esse, fui, (futūrus)
possum, posse, potui

volō, velle, volui
nolō, nolle, nolui
mālō, malle, mālui

ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus
eō, ire, ī (iv), itum

faciō, facere, feci, factus
fiō, fieri, factus sum

INDICATIVE

	sum	possum	volō	nolō	mālō	ferō	eō	faciō	fiō
Present	sum es est sumus estis sunt	possum potes potest possumus potestis possunt	volō vis vult volumus vultis volunt	nolō nōn vis nōn vult nolumus nōn vultis nolunt	mālō māvis māvult malumus māvultis mālunt	ferō fers fert ferimus fertis ferunt	eō is it imus itis eunt	faciō facis facit facimus facitis faciunt	fiō fis fit fiunt
Imperf. Future	eram erō eris	poteram poterō poteris	volēbam volam volēs	nolēbam nolam nolēs	mālēbam mālam mālēs	ferēbam feram ferēs	ibam ibo ibis	faciēbam faciam faciēs	fiēbam fiam fiēs
Perfect Pluperf.	fui fueram	potui potueram	volui volueram	nolui nolueram	mālui mālueram	tuli tuleram	ii ieram	feci feceram	factus sum factus eram
Fut. Perf.	fuerō	potuerō	voluerō	noluerō	māluerō	tulerō	ierō	facerō	factus erō

SUBJUNCTIVE

	sim	possim	velim	nolim	mālim	feram	eam	faciam	fiam
Present	sim	possim	velim	nolim	mālim	feram	eam	faciam	fiam
Imperf.	essem	possem	vellem	nollem	māllem	ferrem	ierem	facerem	fierem
Perfect	fuissem	potuissem	voluissem	noluissem	māluissem	tuluissem	ierim	fecerim	factus sim
Pluperf.	fuissem	potuissem	voluissem	noluissem	māluissem	tuluissem	issem	fēcissem	factus essem

INFINITIVES

	esse	posse	velle	nolle	mālle	ferre	ire	facere	fieri
Present	esse	posse	velle	nolle	mālle	ferre	ire	facere	fieri
Perfect	fuisse	potuisse	voluisse	noluisse	māluisse	tulisse	issee	fēcisse	factus esse
Future	futūrus esse					lātūrus esse	itūrus esse	factūrus esse	factum iri

PARTICIPLES

	volēns	nolēns	ferēns	lātūrus	faciēns	factūrus	factus
Present	volēns	nolēns	ferēns	lātūrus	faciēns	factūrus	factus
Future	futūrus						faciendus

SPECIAL FORMS

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Deponent Verbs	Deponent verbs are verbs that are passive in form but active in meaning. They have in the active however the present and future active participles, the gerund and gerundive, and the future active infinitive.	cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum; <i>try</i> vereor, verērī, veritus sum; <i>fear</i>
Defective Verbs	Defective verbs have various forms missing. Thus, coepi , memini , and ōdi lack a present system. Inquam also lacks certain forms.	coepi, coepisse; <i>began</i> memini, meminisse; <i>remember</i> ōdi, odisse; <i>hate</i>
Impersonal Verbs	Impersonal verbs can have as subject only a clause, an infinitive, or a neuter singular pronoun, and hence are found only in the third person singular.	licet, licēre, licuit; <i>it is allowed</i>
First Periphrastic Conjugation	The first periphrastic conjugation is formed from the future active participle and the various tenses of sum . It is always active, and denotes emphatic futurity or being on the point of doing something.	amātūrus sum, <i>I am about to love</i> amātūrus eram, <i>I was about to love, etc.</i>
Second Periphrastic Conjugation	The second periphrastic conjugation is formed from the gerundive and the various tenses of sum . It is always passive, and denotes necessity or obligation. It is accompanied by the dative of the personal agent.	amandus sum, <i>I must (ought to) be loved</i> amandus eram, <i>I had to be loved, etc.</i>

VERBS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Define and illustrate in Latin and English:

- (a) Two voices.
- (b) Six tenses.
- (c) Two numbers.
- (d) Three persons.
- (e) Three moods.
- (f) Five non-modal forms.

2. Name the three stems of a verb, illustrate each, and tell what verb forms are based on each.

3. What four forms of the verb are called its "principal parts," and why?

4. Where may the various verb stems be found in the principal parts?

5. Name the characteristic vowel of each conjugation. Where may this always be located?

6. Conjugate in full: **laudō, terreō, mittō, mūniō.**

7. Conjugate in the complete indicative: **vocō, timeō, dūcō, pūniō.**

8. Conjugate in the complete subjunctive and imperative: **mōnstrō, doceō, vincō, impediō.**

9. Give the complete participles and infinitives of: **pugnō, teneō, pōnō, ērudiō.**

10. Give the complete gerund, gerundive, and supines of: **rogō, doleō, occidō, reperiō.**

11. Give a complete synopsis of **scribō** in the third person singular.

12. Give a synopsis of **nūntiō** in the first person plural, active.

13. Give a synopsis of **habeō** in the third person plural, passive.

14. Give a synopsis of **agō** in the second person singular, indicative.

15. Give a synopsis of **veniō** in the first person singular, subjunctive.

16. Conjugate **sum** and **possum** in full.

17. Give the present tenses of: **volō, nōlō, mālō, ferō, eō, faciō, fiō.**

18. Give a complete synopsis of **eō** in the third person singular, and of **ferō** in the first person plural.

VERBS—*Continued*

19. Define and illustrate:

- (a) Deponent Verb
- (b) Defective Verb
- (c) Impersonal Verb

20. Describe the formation and use of the first and second periphrastic conjugations.

EXERCISE

1. Amābāmus; labōrāvērunt; vulnerātus sum.
2. Tenētis; monitī erant; docuit.
3. Trādet; dēfendimur; relictī erātis.
4. Audiet; mūnīvērunt; impediōr.
5. Vocāte; tenēri; pūnī.
6. Laudāvisse; pōnī; scriptūrus esse.
7. Rogandī; manendō; vīsū.
8. Hī ā Caesare vocātī sunt.
9. Rōmānī Gallōs maximē terrēbunt.
10. Ad Caesarem cum principibus contendit.
11. Oppidum ā Gallīs mūnitum nōn erat.
12. Venimus ut id bellum suscipiāmus.
13. Nostri equi tam celerēs erant, ut hostēs suis telīs eōs nōn trāicere possent.
14. Cum Caesar inopiam armōrum dēmōnstrāret, Galba remisit ea quae eius equitibus data erant.
15. Tibi imperō ut nōbīs frūmentum dēs.
16. In hāc ōrātiōne hortātus est ut auxilium Gallīs ferrētur.
17. Cum Gallī nōlint, vōbīs aliō itinere eundum est.
18. Principibus in castra convocātīs, Caesar eōs dē modō bellī gerendī cōsultuit.
19. Imperātor nōbīs ostendit oppidum magnā cum virtūte dēfendī.
20. Rogāvit cūr haec oppidī dēfendī causā nōn facta essent.

PART II—SYNTAX

USES OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Subject	The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case. ¹	<i>Vir venit.</i> <i>The man comes.</i>
Predicate Noun	A predicate noun or pronoun is regularly in the nominative case. ²	<i>Caesar dux noster fuit.</i> <i>Caesar was our leader.</i>

USES OF THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Direct Object	The direct object of <i>most</i> verbs is in the accusative case.	<i>Virum videt.</i> <i>He sees the man.</i>
Two Accusatives	Two accusatives occur after (1) verbs of <i>asking</i> and <i>demanding</i> , (2) verbs of <i>naming</i> and <i>choosing</i> , and (3) <i>trādūcō</i> , <i>lead across</i> .	<i>Nōs frumentum flagitat.</i> <i>He demands grain of us.</i>
Extent of Space and Time	Words indicating extent of time or space are in the accusative case.	<i>Sex diēs mansit.</i> <i>He remained six days.</i>
Place To Which	The place or person toward which motion is directed is in the accusative case, with the preposition <i>ad</i> , <i>to</i> , or <i>in</i> , <i>into</i> .	<i>Ad (in) urbem vēnit.</i> <i>He came to (into) the city</i>
After Prepositions	Certain prepositions govern the accusative case without regard to the idea expressed. (See p. 82.)	<i>Trāns flūmen incolunt.</i> <i>They live across the river.</i>
Subject of Infinitive	The subject of an infinitive is regularly in the accusative case. ¹	<i>Dixit sē venīre.</i> <i>He said that he was coming.</i>

¹ The subject of the rare historical infinitive is in the nominative case. ² It is accusative if the subject is accusative.

USES OF THE GENITIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Possession	A noun or pronoun indicating the possessor is in the genitive case.	Caesaris exercitum vidē. <i>I see Caesar's army.</i>
Partitive	A noun or pronoun indicating the whole of which a part is taken is in the genitive case.	Pars cohortis relicta est. <i>Part of the cohort was left behind.</i>
Subjective	A noun or pronoun that is the subject of the verb action implied in the noun upon which it depends, is in the genitive case.	Voluntate Caesaris factum est. <i>It was done with the consent of Caesar.</i>
Objective	A noun or pronoun that is the object of the verb action implied in the noun upon which it depends, is in the genitive case.	Timore poenae prohibemur. <i>We are prevented through fear of punishment.</i>
Description	A noun with an adjective agreeing is in the genitive case when it describes or qualifies someone or something.	Est vir magnae virtutis. <i>He is a man of great bravery.</i>
With Verbs	The verbs <i>memini</i> and <i>reminiscor</i> , <i>remember</i> , and <i>obliviscor</i> , <i>forget</i> , govern the genitive, not the accusative. (See p. 80.)	Dux mei meminit. <i>The leader remembers me.</i>
With Adjs.	Certain adjectives are accompanied by the genitive case. (See p. 80.)	Rēgni cupidus est. <i>He is desirous of royal power.</i>

USES OF THE DATIVE CASE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Indirect Object	The person to whom something is given, said, or done is in the dative case.	Caesari haec narrat. <i>He tells Caesar these things.</i>
Purpose	A noun or pronoun that serves some purpose or renders some service is in the dative case.	Cohortem praesidiō misit. <i>He sent the cohort as a guard.</i>
Reference	A noun or pronoun showing the person or thing to whom or to which some action refers, is in the dative case.	Sibi magnum nōmen fēcit. <i>He made a great name for himself.</i>
Double Dative	The dative of purpose and the dative of reference, when used together, form the so-called "double" dative.	Cohortem praesidiō castris reliquit. <i>He left the cohort as a guard for the camp.</i>
Possession	The possessor is sometimes indicated by the dative with a form of the verb sum .	Liber est mibi . <i>I have the book (lit., the book is to me).</i>
Agency	With the second periphrastic conjugation (gerundive), the personal agent is indicated by the dative.	Haec nobis agenda sunt. <i>These things must be done by us.</i>
With Verbs	Certain verbs govern the dative, not the accusative. (See p. 80.)	Hostibus resistimus. <i>We resist the enemy.</i>
With Adjs.	Certain adjectives are accompanied by the dative case. (See p. 80.)	Proximī Gallis sunt. <i>They are nearest to the Gauls.</i>

USES OF THE ABLATIVE CASE		
NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Means or Instrument	The thing indicating the means or instrument by which something is done, is in the ablative case without a preposition.	His verbis commōti sunt. <i>They were aroused by these words.</i>
Agency	The person by whom something is done (after a passive verb), is in the ablative case with the preposition <i>ā</i> (ab), by.	Ā Lentulō id factum est. <i>It was done by Lentulus.</i>
Place Where	A noun or pronoun indicating "place where" is in the ablative case with the preposition <i>in</i> , in, on.	In oppidō mānsimus. <i>We stayed in the town.</i>
Place From Which	A noun or pronoun indicating "place from which" is in the ablative case with the preposition <i>ā</i> (ab), from, away from; <i>ē</i> (ex), from, out of; or <i>dē</i> , from, down from.	Militēs ex urbe mīsīt. <i>He sent the soldiers from (out of) the city.</i>
Accompaniment	Accompaniment is expressed by the ablative with the preposition <i>cum</i> . (Generally a person, rarely a thing.)	Cum Marcō venit. <i>He comes with Marcus.</i>
Manner	A noun or pronoun indicating the manner in which something is done, is in the ablative case with the preposition <i>cum</i> , with. <i>Cum</i> may be omitted if there is an adjective.	Haec cum diligentia fecit. <i>He did these things with care.</i>
Cause	A noun or pronoun indicating the cause of an action may be in the ablative case without a preposition.	Inopia nāvium ibi mānsit. <i>He remained there because of the lack of ships.</i>
Time When	A noun indicating "time when or within which" is in the ablative case without a preposition.	Eō diē vēnit. <i>He came on that day.</i>

USES OF THE ABLATIVE CASE—(Continued)

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Comparison	When two persons or things are compared, the Latin word for "than" may be omitted, and the second of the two persons or things is then in the ablative case without a preposition.	Lentulus fortior frātre meō est. <i>Lentulus is braver than my brother.</i>
Degree of Difference	With comparatives and words involving comparison, the degree of difference is expressed by the ablative case without a preposition.	Mūrus altior tribus pedibus est. <i>The wall is three feet taller (taller by three feet).</i>
Separation	Certain verbs are accompanied by the ablative case expressing separation. A (ab) , ē (ex) , or dē are sometimes used, but not generally.	Hostēs frūmentō interclūsit. <i>He cut off the enemy from grain.</i>
Specification	A noun or pronoun showing the respect in which something is true, is in the ablative case without a preposition.	Gallōs virtūte superant. <i>They surpass the Gauls in valor.</i>
Description	A noun with an adjective agreeing is in the ablative case when used to describe or qualify something.	Vir magnā virtūte est. <i>He is a man of great valor.</i>
With Verbs	Certain deponent verbs govern the ablative case instead of the accusative. (See p. 80.)	Eīdem lēgibus ūtuntur. <i>They employ the same laws.</i>
With Adjs.	Certain adjectives are accompanied by the ablative case. (See p. 80.)	Est dignus laude . <i>He is worthy of praise.</i>
With Prepositions	Certain prepositions govern the ablative case without regard to the idea expressed. (See p. 82.)	Sine impedimentis veniunt. <i>They come without (their) baggage.</i>

USES OF THE CASES

QUESTIONS

1. Explain how the following ideas are expressed in Latin:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) <i>Means</i> | (j) <i>Description</i> | (r) <i>Subject</i> |
| (b) <i>Possession</i> | (two ways) | (s) <i>Cause</i> |
| (c) <i>Extent of Time</i> | (k) <i>Predicate Noun</i> | (t) <i>Partitive</i> |
| (d) <i>Time When</i> | (l) <i>Separation</i> | (u) <i>Comparison</i> |
| (e) <i>Direct Object</i> | (m) <i>Subjective</i> | (v) <i>Extent of Space</i> |
| (f) <i>Manner</i> | (n) <i>Purpose</i> | (w) <i>Degree of Difference</i> |
| (g) <i>Place To Which</i> | (o) <i>Agency</i> | (x) <i>Objective</i> |
| (h) <i>Place Where</i> | (p) <i>Indirect Object</i> | (y) <i>Specification</i> |
| (i) <i>Reference</i> | (q) <i>Place From Which</i> | (z) <i>Instrument</i> |

2. What cases are construed with adjectives?

3. What cases are governed by verbs?

4. What cases are governed by prepositions?

EXERCISE

1. Ab omnibus Gallis multum amābātur.
2. Eō diē quīnque mīlia passuum īvimus et Rōmam pervēnimus.
3. Hī perītissimī rei militāris erant, sed nihil diligentiae habēbant.
4. Equitibus nōn nocent, quod eōrum amīcus eis praeest.
5. Postea magnā cum virtūte in hōc locō pugnāvērunt.
6. Ubi nostrī ad oppidum appropinquāvērunt, omnēs hominēs ex agrīs exiērunt.
7. Hae cohortēs praesidiō castris mittentur.
8. Eī quī frūmentō interclūsī sunt amīci nostrī sunt.
9. Germānis proximī sunt, quibuscum cotīdiānis proeliis contendunt.
10. Quamquam frūmentum cīvibus deerat, id nobīs nūtiātum nōn est.
11. Trēs diēs cum Caesare militibusque eius iter fēcērunt.
12. Nostrae victōriae meminērunt et magnō timōre Rōmānōrum commoventur.
13. Post bellum cōsul ā cīvibus creātus est.
14. Cīvēs huius oppidi bellī cupidī erant.
15. Helvētiī imperiō tōtius Galliae potiri volēbant.
16. Galli multō celeriorēs quam nostrī sunt, sed nōs eōs virtūte praecedimus.
17. Proeliō dēstitērunt et in castra sē recēpērunt.
18. Caesar Lentulum equitātui praefecit.
19. Dux militibus praemia dedit quī hostēs ā nāvibus prohibuerant.
20. In urbem vēnerat et arma cīvēs flāgitābat.

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Ut Clauses	Ut (<i>nē</i>) purpose, <i>ut</i> result, and <i>ut</i> (<i>nē</i>) substantive clauses take the subjunctive. (See p. 72.)	Venit ut <i>videat</i> ; <i>he comes that he may see.</i> Ita agit ut <i>laudētur</i> ; <i>he so acts that he is praised.</i> Postulat ut <i>veniam</i> ; <i>he demands that I come.</i>
Cum Clauses	Cum temporal (imp. and pluperf.), cum causal, and cum concessive clauses take the subjunctive. (See p. 74).	Cum <i>venisset</i> , <i>destitimus</i> ; <i>when he had come, we stopped.</i> Cum <i>fugiant</i> , <i>seqēmur</i> ; <i>since they flee, we shall follow.</i> Pugnant cum <i>vulnerātī sint</i> ; <i>they fight though they are wounded.</i>
Sī Clauses	Sī clauses take the subjunctive if the condition is the "should-would" or "unreal" type. (See p. 64).	Sī <i>venirent</i> , <i>irēmus</i> ; <i>if they should come, we would go.</i> Sī <i>Caesar hīc esset</i> , <i>omnēs gauderēmur</i> ; <i>if Caesar were here, we would all rejoice.</i>
Other Temporal Clauses	Dum, donec, quoad, <i>until</i> ; antequam, <i>before</i> ; and priusquam, <i>after</i> ; take the subjunctive to denote an act as anticipated, otherwise the indicative.	Manēbimus dum <i>veniant</i> ; <i>we shall wait until they come.</i> Fugiant priusquam <i>oppugnēmus</i> ; <i>they flee before we attack.</i>
Other Causal Clauses	Quod, quia, quoniam, <i>because</i> , take the subjunctive when the reason is not that of the writer or speaker, otherwise the indicative.	Accusātus est quod arma <i>trādidisset</i> ; <i>he was accused because he surrendered his arms.</i>
Other Condi- tional Clauses	Dum, modo, and dum modo, <i>if only</i> , <i>provided that</i> ; ac sī, ut sī, quasi, <i>quam sī</i> , tamquam sī, <i>velut sī</i> , <i>as if</i> ; take the subjunctive.	Oderint dum <i>metuant</i> ; <i>let them hate, provided they fear.</i> Tantus metus eōs cēpit, <i>velut sī hostēs adessent</i> ; <i>as great fear seized them, as if the enemy were at hand.</i>

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES—Continued

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Indirect Question	An indirect question has its verb in the subjunctive.	Rogāvit quid facerent ; <i>he asked what they were doing.</i>
Indirect Command	An indirect command (after any verb except iūbeō) has its verb in the subjunctive. (See ut substantive clause, pp. 52, 72.)	Imperāvit eis ut venirent ; <i>he commanded them to come.</i>
Subord. Clause in Ind. Disc.	A subordinate clause in indirect discourse (main verb in the infinitive or subjunctive), has its verb in the subjunctive.	Dixit illum quem vidērem suum patrem esse; <i>he said that the man whom I saw was his father.</i>
Subord. Clause in Imp. Ind. Dis.	A subordinate clause may have its verb in the subjunctive when the indirect discourse is only implied, no main verb appearing in the infinitive or subjunctive.	Frumentum flagitāvit quod polliciti essent ; <i>he demanded the grain which (he said) they had promised.</i>
Certain Relative Clauses	A relative clause implying <i>purpose</i> , <i>result</i> , <i>cause</i> , <i>concession</i> , <i>condition</i> , or <i>characteristic</i> , has its verb in the subjunctive.	Militēs mīsit qui haec facerent ; <i>he sent men to (who should) do these things.</i>

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Hortatory	The present subjunctive is used in the first person plural to express an exhortation.	Fortiter contendāmus; <i>let us contend bravely.</i>
Jussive	The present subjunctive is used in the third person plural to express a command.	Sua arma trātant; <i>let them surrender their arms.</i>
Prohibitive	The perfect subjunctive, with <i>nē</i> , is used in the second person to express prohibitions (negative commands). ¹	Nē vēneris! <i>Do not come!</i>
Deliberative	The subjunctive is used in many questions asked merely for rhetorical effect.	Quid faciam? <i>What am I to do?</i>
Optative	The subjunctive, often with <i>utinam</i> , is used to express a strong wish (negative <i>nē</i>).	Dī haec prohibeant! <i>May the gods prevent this!</i> Utinam veniant! <i>Would that they might come!</i>
Conditional	The subjunctive is used in the apodosis of an "unreal" condition, or of a "should-would" condition. (See p. 64.)	Sī hīc esset, pugnāret; <i>if he were here, he would fight.</i> Sī hoc dicās, errēs; <i>if you should say this, you would err.</i>

¹ Also expressed by the imperative of *nōlō* + an infinitive. **Ex.**—Venire nōlil *Do not come!*

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE IN DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT CLAUSES—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. In what kind of **ut** clauses is the subjunctive used?
2. In what kind of **cum** clauses is the subjunctive used?
3. When do **sī** clauses take the subjunctive?
4. When do **dum**, **donec**, **quoad**, **antequam**, and **priusquam** take the subjunctive?
5. When do **quod**, **quia**, and **quoniam** take the subjunctive?
6. What kind of relative clauses take the subjunctive?
7. Name any other uses of the subjunctive in dependent clauses.
8. Describe in order the following uses of the subjunctive in independent clauses: *Hortatory, Jussive, Prohibitive, Rhetorical, Optative, Conditional.*

EXERCISE

1. Caesar postulāvit ut obsidēs statim mitterentur.
2. Exspectābant dum hostēs impetum facerent.
3. Sī equitēs vēnissent, Rōmānī vīcissent.
4. Arma capiāmus et patriam dēfendāmus!
5. Lēgātus, cum haec dīxisset, abiit.
6. Sociī, nē arma trādideritis!
7. Cognōvit Gallum quī haec nuntiāvisset inimicum sibi esse.
8. Vēnērunt ut proelium viderent.
9. Caesarī grātiās ēgērunt quod liberātī essent.
10. Civēs tam fortiter pugnāvērunt ut oppidum occupāre nōn possēmus.
11. Hostēs fūgērunt antequam tēla iacere possēmus.
12. Rogant cur haec facta sint.
13. Sunt quī Rōmānōs Gallōs timēre dicant.
14. Quis haec dubitet?
15. Hi utinam nē vēnissent!

USES OF THE INFINITIVE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Complementary	The infinitive is used to complete the meaning of certain verbs. (See p. 82).	<i>Venire</i> volō; <i>I wish to come.</i> <i>Hoc facere</i> possum; <i>I can do this.</i>
With Accusative Subject	Certain Latin verbs govern an infinitive with accusative subject (accusative and infinitive construction). Such verbs may be roughly divided into two groups: (1) verbs like <i>dicō</i> , <i>putō</i> , <i>sciō</i> , etc., that are followed by a <i>that</i> substantive clause in English, and (2) verbs like <i>cupiō</i> , <i>doceō</i> , <i>iubeō</i> , etc., that are followed by an infinitive in English.	<i>Dicō</i> } eum <i>Putō</i> } <i>venire</i>; I say <i>Sciō</i> } I think <i>Cupiō</i>¹ } eum I desire <i>Doceō</i> } <i>venire</i>; I teach <i>Iubeō</i> } him to come. <i>that he</i> <i>is coming.</i> (See p. 81.)
With Sum + an Adjective	The infinitive is often used as subject with some form of <i>sum</i> + an adjective. ²	<i>Hoc facere</i> facile est; <i>it is easy to do this.</i>
With Imperpersonal Verbs	The infinitive is used as subject of certain impersonal verbs.	<i>Hoc facere</i> licet; <i>it is permitted to do this.</i>
Historical	The infinitive is sometimes used with nominative subject in vivid narration.	<i>Sequani</i> nihil respondēre; <i>the Sequani answered nothing.</i>

¹ A verb like *cupiō*, of course, may also take a simple complementary infinitive. Ex.—*Venire* cupiō; *I desire to come.*² Note the gender of the infinitive in such a construction.

USE OF THE PARTICIPLE

Use	EXAMPLES
Participles are adjectival forms of the verb (verbal adjectives) that (1) agree in gender, number, and case with the noun or pronoun modified, (2) may take noun or pronoun objects and be modified adverbially, and (3) can generally be expanded into some form of subordinate clause. The perfect passive participle is widely used in the ablative absolute construction (p. 61), and in forming the perfect passive tenses of the verb.	Urben captam incendunt; <i>they burn the captured city.</i> Hostēs in silvās fugientēs secūtī sumus; <i>we followed the enemy fleeing (as they fled) into the woods.</i> Ab hostibus victī fūgērunt; <i>they fled (when they had been) conquered by the enemy.</i>

USES OF THE SUPINE

Use	EXAMPLES
The supine in -ū is used with certain adjectives to express specification.	Mirābile dictū; <i>wonderful to relate.</i>
The supine in -um is used after verbs of motion to express purpose.	Eum gratulātum vēnērunt; <i>they came to congratulate him.</i>

USE OF THE GERUND

USE	EXAMPLES
The gerund is a noun form of the verb (verbal noun) that (1) is used to translate the English verb form in <i>-ing</i> after a preposition, (2) takes the case indicated by the construction (like a noun), and (3) may take a noun or pronoun object or be modified adverbially. It is frequently used with the preposition ad to denote purpose or specification.	Est cupidus pugnandī; <i>he is desirous of fighting.</i> Id faciendō vincēmus; <i>we shall conquer by doing this.</i> Ad pugnandum venimus; <i>we come for fighting (to fight).</i>

USE OF THE GERUNDIVE

USE	EXAMPLES
The gerundive is an adjectival form of the verb (verbal adjective) that (1) may be used to translate the English verb form in <i>-ing</i> after a preposition <i>when the verb form has an object</i>, and (2) agrees with the noun object in the case indicated by the construction. It is frequently used with the preposition ad to denote purpose or specification.	Cupidus pācis petendae est; <i>he is desirous of seeking peace.</i> Ad urbem occupandum vēnimus; <i>they came for seizing (to seize) the city.</i>

Note. Do not confuse this use of the gerundive with its use in forming the Second Periphrastic Conjugation. (See pp. 43.)

USES OF THE INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE, SUPINE, GERUND, AND GERUNDIVE—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Describe and illustrate the following uses of the infinitive:

- (a) *Complementary*
- (b) *With Accusative Subject*
- (c) *With Sum + an Adjective*
- (d) *With Impersonal Verbs*
- (e) *Historical*

2. Tell in what respects a participle is like a verb, and in what respects it is like an adjective.

3. Into what can a participle usually be expanded?

4. The perfect passive participle is widely used in what construction and to form what parts of the verb?

5. Describe and illustrate the uses of the supine in *-ū* and the supine in *-um*.

6. Describe fully and illustrate the use of the gerund.

7. It is used as what part of speech, and it is regularly used to translate what English verb form?

8. Describe fully and illustrate the use of the gerundive.

9. It is used as what part of speech, and it is regularly used to translate what English verb form?

10. From what other use of the gerundive must this use be kept distinct?

EXERCISE

1. *Lentulum in hōc locō manēre iussit.*
2. *Hī hominēs cupidī bellī gerendī sunt.*
3. *Lēgātōs auxiliū rogātum mīsīt.*
4. *Statim cum hostibus pugnāre coepimus.*
5. *His rēbus adductī pācem ā Caesare petēbant.*
6. *Ea parant quae ad proficiscendum pertinent.*
7. *Eīs ostendit hoc difficillimum factū esse.*
8. *Ab hostibus circumventī arma sua trādere coāctī sunt.*
9. *Neque fugiendō neque manendō sē servāre poterant.*
10. *Caesar Haeduōs frūmentum flāgitāre.*

DISTINCTION BETWEEN GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

The Gerund

<i>Nom.</i>	_____
<i>Gen.</i>	amandī, <i>of loving</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	amandō, <i>for loving</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	amandum, <i>loving</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	amandō, <i>by loving</i>

The Gerundive

amandus, -a, um, *loving*Note three points of similarity:

- I. The English names are similar: *gerund*, *gerundive*.
- II. The Latin forms are similar: **amandī**, **amandus**.
- III. They both translate the English verb form in *-ing* after a preposition: of *capturing*, by *capturing* the city, etc.

Note the difference in usage:

The gerund is a *noun* and takes the case indicated by the construction:

of capturing, **capiendī**

Being a verb form it may take an object in the case regularly governed by the verb:

of capturing the city,

urbem capiendī

of resisting the enemy,

hostibus resistendī

The gerundive is an *adjective* and can be used only when there is a noun object in the English. Then the noun object takes the case indicated by the construction and the gerundive is placed in agreement with it:

of capturing the city,

urbis capiendae

Note the following restrictions:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>I. The gerund <i>must</i> be used:</p> <p>(a) If there is no noun object.
<i>of capturing</i>, capiendī</p> <p>(b) If the verb does not govern the accusative.
<i>of resisting the enemy</i>,
hostibus resistendī</p> | <p>II. The gerundive <i>must</i> be used:</p> <p>(a) If there is a noun object and a preposition in the Latin.
<i>for capturing the city</i>,
ad urbem capiendam</p> |
|--|---|

III. Either gerund or gerundive may be used:

- (a) If there is a noun object and no preposition in the Latin.

of capturing the city,

urbem capiendī (gerund)

urbis capiendae (gerundive)

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

Note. The Latin *ablative absolute* is exactly equivalent to the English *nominative absolute*, except that in Latin the words are in the ablative case, while in English they are in the nominative case. Like the English construction, it is usually set off with commas.

The ablative absolute may consist of:

I. A Noun in the Ablative Case with Participle Agreeing.

(Translate the noun and participle literally.)

Regnō occupātō, rēgem expulērunt.

The royal power having been seized, they drove out the king.

Caesare dūcente, in Galliam contendērunt.

Caesar leading, they marched into Gaul.

II. A Noun in the Ablative Case with Adjective Agreeing.

(Translate with English verb "being" understood.)

Caesare invītō, nōn discessērunt.

Caesar being unwilling, they did not depart.

III. A Noun in the Ablative Case with another Noun in Apposition.

(Translate with the English verb "being" understood.)

Caesare ducē in Italianam contendērunt.

Caesar being leader, they marched into Italy.

Note. After being translated literally by the English nominative absolute, the idea may be expanded into a subordinate clause or its equivalent.

regnō occupātō = *the kingdom having been seized* = *when the kingdom had been seized*

Caesare invītō = *Caesar being unwilling* = *though Caesar was unwilling*

Caesare dūce = *Caesar being leader* = *with Caesar as their leader*

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Indirect discourse is an indirectly quoted statement, question, or command after a main verb of saying, asking, or commanding.

KIND	CONSTRUCTION	EXAMPLES
Indirect Statement	An indirect statement, after a main verb of saying, has its subject in the accusative case and its verb in the infinitive. The introductory English "that" is not translated, and the tense of the infinitive is the same as that used in the original direct statement. ¹	<i>He said that they had come.</i> Dixit eōs vēnisse. <i>He replies that the man is brave.</i> Respondet virum esse fortem.
Indirect Command	An indirect command, after a main verb of commanding, is introduced by ut (negative ne) and has its verb in the subjunctive. ² Tense of the subjunctive depends upon sequence of tenses (p. 70).	<i>He orders them to do these things.</i> Imperat eis ut haec faciant . <i>He charged all to be brave.</i> Mandāvit ut omnēs fortēs essent .
Indirect Question	An indirect question, after a main verb of questioning, ³ is introduced by the proper interrogative word and has its verb in the subjunctive. Tense of subjunctive depends upon sequence of tenses (p. 70).	<i>He asks what we are doing.</i> Rogat quid faciāmus . <i>I knew where they were going.</i> Sciēbam quō irent .

¹ Do not use carelessly the terms "indirect discourse," "indirect statement," and "accusative and infinitive." Indirect discourse includes indirect statement, indirect command, and indirect question. Indirect statement is one branch of indirect discourse and also one branch of the accusative and infinitive construction (page 56).

² The common verb of command **iubeō** takes accusative and infinitive.

³ An indirect question can follow almost any verb of mental action, thus: I *ask* what he wants, I *know* what he wants, [*see* what he wants, I *hear* what he wants, etc.

GERUND, GERUNDIVE, ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, AND INDIRECT DISCOURSE—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between the gerund and gerundive by comparing their:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) English Names | (d) Parts of Speech |
| (b) Latin Forms | (e) Uses |
| (c) English Equivalents | (f) Restrictions |

2. To what English construction is the Latin ablative absolute equivalent?

3. Of what three combinations may an ablative absolute consist in Latin? Illustrate each.

4. Into what English construction may an ablative absolute regularly be expanded after translation?

5. Define *indirect discourse*.

6. Describe and illustrate *indirect statement* in English and Latin.

7. After what kinds of verbs does the accusative and infinitive construction occur in Latin?

8. Describe and illustrate *indirect command* in English and Latin.

9. Describe and illustrate *indirect question* in English and Latin.

10. After what kind of verbs does an indirect question occur in Latin?

EXERCISE

1. Cognōvit hōs equitēs ab hostibus superātōs esse.
2. Gallīs ē castrīs expulsīs, nostrī arma dēposuērunt et dormivērunt.
3. Caesar finem orandī fēcit et in primam aciem prōgressus est.
4. Imperātor imperāvit eis ut centuriōnibus praemia magna darent.
5. Sequanīs invītīs hoc flūmen trānsire nōn poterant.
6. Spatium pīla coniciendi datum nōn est.
7. Rogāvit quot annōs Rōmānī in Galliā fuissent.
8. Caesar respondit sē diem ad deliberandum sumptūrum esse.
9. Dixit haec sē praesente facta esse.
10. Dux iubēbit eōs castra statim mūnīre.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional sentences are complex sentences consisting of two parts, the main clause (called the *apodosis*) and the subordinate clause (called the *protasis*, and usually introduced by *si*, *if*, or *nisi*, *if not, unless*). There are three distinct types of conditional sentences.

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Simple Condition	A simple condition is one where nothing is implied as to the supposed fact. The required tenses of the indicative are used in both protasis and apodosis.	Sī hoc facis, bene facis; if you do this, you do well.
Should-Would Condition	A should-would condition implies unreality or possibility in the future, and corresponds closely to the English use of <i>should</i> and <i>would</i> . ¹ The present or perfect subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis.	Sī veniat, laetus sim; if he should come, I would be glad.
Unreal Condition	An unreal condition assumes something as contrary to the actual facts. ² The imperfect subjunctive is used in both protasis and apodosis to show present time, and the pluperfect subjunctive in both protasis and apodosis to show past time.	Sī vēniret, laetus essem; if he were coming, I should be glad. Sī hoc fecissēs, bene fecissēs; if you had done this, you would have done well.

¹ This type of condition is sometimes called the *future less vivid* type.

² This type of condition is sometimes called the *contrary to fact* type.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Simple Descriptive	Most relative clauses simply describe a noun or pronoun and take the indicative mood.	Vir, quem vidēs , amicus meus est; <i>the man whom you see is my friend.</i>
Expressing Purpose	A relative clause may express purpose, after a verb of motion, and then takes the subjunctive mood.	Lēgātōs mīsit quī pācem peterent ; <i>he sent envoys to (who should) seek peace.</i>
Expressing Result	A relative clause may express result, and then takes the subjunctive mood.	Nemō tam caecus est quī haec nōn vīdeat ; <i>no one is so blind as not to (who does not) see these things.</i>
Expressing Cause	A relative clause may express cause, and then takes the subjunctive mood.	Ille, quī nihil prōvidisset , commōtus est; <i>he was disturbed who (because he) had not looked forward.</i>
Expressing Condition	A relative clause may supply the protasis of any of the three types of conditions (p. 64), the mood being indicative or subjunctive, depending upon the kind of condition.	Quī haec facit , errat; <i>he who does this is mistaken.</i> Quī haec faciat , erret; <i>he who should say this would be mistaken.</i>
Expressing Characteristic	A relative clause may strongly characterize an indefinite antecedent in such a way as to be indispensable in the sentence. Such a clause takes the subjunctive and stands oftenest after sum , or sum + an adjective.	Multi sunt quī haec audiverint ; <i>there are many who have heard these things.</i> Nōn is sum quī pericula timeam ; <i>I am not one to (who does) fear dangers.</i>

VARIOUS WAYS OF EXPRESSING PURPOSE

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Ut (Nē) Clause	Purpose may be expressed in Latin by an ut (neg. nē) clause and the subjunctive mood.	Lēgātōs mīsit ut pācem peterent; <i>he sent envoys to (that they might) seek peace.</i>
Relative Clause	After verbs of motion, purpose may be expressed by a relative clause and the subjunctive mood.	Lēgātōs mīsit quī pācem peterent; <i>he sent envoys to (who should) seek peace.</i>
Gerund	Purpose may be expressed in Latin by the gerund with causā or ad.	Lēgātōs mīsit pācem petendī causā; <i>he sent envoys to seek (for the sake of seeking) peace.</i>
Gerundive	Purpose may be expressed in Latin by the gerundive with causā or ad.	Lēgātōs mīsit ad pācem petendam; <i>he sent envoys to seek (for seeking) peace.</i>
Supine	After verbs of motion, purpose may be expressed by the supine in -um.	Lēgātōs mīsit pācem petītum; <i>he sent envoys to seek peace.</i>

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES, RELATIVE CLAUSES, AND WAYS OF EXPRESSING PURPOSE—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. What is a conditional sentence? Of what two parts does it consist?
2. By what is the protasis of a conditional sentence regularly introduced?
3. Name, describe, and illustrate three kinds of conditional sentences.
4. Compare the uses of the subjunctive in these three types.
5. Name six kinds of relative clauses and tell what mood is used in each.
6. The ideas expressed by these relative clauses may be expressed in what other ways?
7. Name five methods of expressing purpose.
8. Describe and illustrate each of these methods.
9. When is the subjunctive used to express purpose?
10. Distinguish between the gerund and gerundive in the matter of expressing purpose.

EXERCISE

1. Sī hostēs prōgressī essent, equitēs ad eōs repellendōs mīsissēmus.
2. Sunt quī dīcant eōs vēnisse ut speculentur.
3. Sī venīrent, eōs acciperēmus.
4. Sī ille tam stultus est quī haec faciat, certē interficiētur.
5. Lēgātī ad Caesarem gratulātum missī erant.
6. Explorātōrēs mittentur quī viam cognōscant.
7. Cīvēs militēs laudāverunt quī Gallōs vicissent, et senātōrēs ad eōs accipiendōs prōgressī sunt.
8. Quī haec dīcant, statim pūniantur.
9. Caesar militēs hortandī causā ē castrīs exiit.
10. Duo imperātōrēs ad colloquendum congressī sunt.

PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Place Where	Place Where is expressed by the ablative case with the preposition in ; <i>in, on</i> .	In oppidō cum amicis est; <i>he is in the town with his friends.</i>
Place To Which	Place To Which (Limit of Motion) is expressed by the accusative case with the preposition ad, to ; or in, into .	Ad (in) oppidum venit; <i>he comes to (into) the town.</i>
Place From Which	Place From Which is expressed by the ablative case with the preposition ā (ab), from, away from ; ē (ex), from, out of ; or dē, from, down from .	Ab (ex) oppidō venit; <i>he comes away from (out of) the town.</i> Dē murō pila iaciunt; <i>they throw their javelins down from the wall.</i>

TIME CONSTRUCTIONS

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Time When	Time When (or Within Which) is expressed by the ablative case without a preposition.	Hieme haec facere nōn possunt; <i>they cannot do these things in winter.</i>
Time How Long	Time How Long (Extent of Time) is expressed by the accusative case without a preposition.	In oppidō multōs diēs mānsērunt; <i>they stayed in the town many days.</i>

Note. The names of towns, cities, **domus**, and **rūs** never take a preposition in any of the above described constructions, and Place Where is always expressed by the locative case. See page 69.

THE LOCATIVE CASE

The locative case occurs only in the names of towns, cities, **domus**, **rūs**, and a few other words, and always denotes Place Where. The locative singular of first declension nouns ends in **-ae**, of second declension nouns in **-ī**, and of third declension nouns in **-ī**. The locative plural ending is always like the dative or ablative. The locative case does not occur in the fourth and fifth declensions. The following tabular arrangement is helpful.

	FIRST DECLENSION		SECOND DECLENSION		THIRD DECLENSION	
	Ending	Example	Ending	Example	Ending	Example
Sing.	-ae	Rōmae, at Rome	-ī	Corinthī, at Corinth	-ī	rūrī, in the country
Plur.	-īs	Athēnis, at Athens	-īs	Delphis, at Delphi	-ibus	Calibus, at Cales

QUESTIONS

NAME	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLES
Word Questions	Word questions are questions that are introduced by some interrogative word such as an interrogative pronoun, adjective, or adverb.	Quis venit? Who is coming? Cur haec fēcit? Why did he do this? Quem locum delēgit? Which place did he choose?
Sentence Questions	Sentence questions are questions that are not introduced by an interrogative word. In English such sentences have the verb inverted; in Latin they are introduced by certain particles: (1) nōne if the answer "yes" is expected, (2) num if the answer "no" is expected, and (3) -ne if either "yes" or "no" is expected. ¹	Nōne hodiē venit? He is coming today, isn't he? Num hodiē venit? He isn't coming today, is he? Venitne hodiē? Is he coming today?

¹ The enclitic **-ne** is always attached to an important word, often the verb, which is then placed first in the sentence for emphasis.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES

Latin tenses are divided into two groups, *primary* tenses and *secondary* tenses.

NAME	KIND OF TIME	TENSES	EXAMPLES
Primary	Present or future time	Present Future Pres. Perf. Fut. Perf.	<i>I call, do call, am calling</i> <i>I will or shall call</i> <i>I have called</i> (present condition) <i>I will or shall have called</i>
Secondary	Past time	Imperfect Hist. Perf. Pluperfect	<i>I was calling, called</i> <i>I called, did call, have called</i> (past act) <i>I had called</i>

A primary tense in a main clause is regularly followed by a primary tense in a subordinate clause, and a secondary tense by a secondary. This is called the *Rule for the Sequence of Tenses*. Study the following table for the proper sequence of subjunctive tenses.

	MAIN CLAUSE	SUBORDINATE CLAUSE
Primary Sequence	<i>Indicative Mood</i> Present Future Pres. Perf. Fut. Perf.	<i>Subjunctive Mood</i> Present (incomplete action) Perfect (completed action)
Secondary Sequence	Imperfect Hist. Perf. Pluperfect	Imperfect (incomplete action) Pluperfect (completed action)

TIME AND PLACE CONSTRUCTIONS, LOCATIVE CASE, QUESTIONS, AND SEQUENCE OF TENSES—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. Name three noun constructions involving *place*, and explain how each is expressed in Latin.
2. Name two noun constructions involving *time*, and explain how each is expressed in Latin.
3. What special rule applies to the names of towns and cities, and *domus* and *rūs*?
4. Give the endings of the locative case.
5. Distinguish between *word* questions and *sentence* questions.
6. Name three kinds of sentence questions and explain how each is expressed in Latin.
7. Into what two groups are the Latin tenses divided? Name the tenses in each group.
8. Give the rule for the sequence of tenses.
9. Which subjunctive tenses are primary and which secondary?
10. Which subjunctive tenses express incomplete action? Which express completed action?

EXERCISE

1. Aestāte suās legiōnēs in Galliam dūxit.
2. Multōs diēs Corinthī mānsērunt.
3. Eō diē vēnit ut rēgem vidēret.
4. Eō diē venit ut rēgem videat.
5. Nōne cohortēs ex urbe exiērunt?
6. Quō in locō castra pōnēmus?
7. Dux cum eā legiōne proficiscētur quae fidēlissima est.
8. Magnam partem annī rūrī cum suis libēris erit.
9. Scisne quot annōs Rōmānī in Galliā fuerint?
10. Cur milītēs domō exeunt ubi hostēs tam propinquī sunt?

USES OF UT

PART OF SP.	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Subordinating Conjunction	1. Ut, that (neg. nē, that not, lest), may introduce a purpose clause, the verb being in the subjunctive.	Veniunt ut videant; <i>they come that they may see.</i> Fugiunt nē capiantur; <i>they flee lest they be taken.</i>
	2. Ut, that (neg. ut nōn, that not), may introduce a result clause, the verb being in the subjunctive.	Ita agit ut omnēs eum laudent; <i>he acts so that all praise him.</i> Tam fortēs sunt ut nōn timeant; <i>they are so brave that they do not fear.</i>
	3. Ut, that (neg. nē, that not), may introduce a substantive clause, the verb being in the subjunctive ¹ . (See p. 81.)	Postulāvit ut haec fierent; <i>he demanded that these things be done.</i> Eum moneō nē veniat; <i>I advise him not to come.</i>
	4. Ut, when, after , may introduce a temporal clause, the verb being in the indicative.	Ut dux cecidit, statim militēs fugērunt; <i>when their leader fell, the soldiers fled immediately.</i>
Interrogative Adverb	5. Ut, as, as if , may introduce a clause of manner, the verb being in the indicative.	Ut praeceptum erat, proeliō abstinēbat; <i>he refrained from battle as had been commanded him.</i>
	Ut, how? , may introduce a question, direct or indirect, the verb being in the indicative or subjunctive, respectively.	Ut valēs? <i>How are you?</i> Docēbat ut haec fēcisset; <i>he showed how he had done these things.</i>

¹ After verbs of fearing, **ut** = *that not, lest*, and **nē** = *that*.

USES OF QUOD

PART OF SP.	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Relative Pronoun	Quod, that, which, what, as the neuter nominative or accusative singular of the relative pronoun, may introduce a relative clause.	Bellum confēcimus quod suscepisti; <i>we have finished the war that you began.</i> Fēcistī id quod pollicitus es; <i>you did that which you promised.</i> Fēcistī quod pollicitus es; <i>you did what you promised.</i>
Interrogative Adjective	Quod, which? what? as the neuter nominative or accusative singular of the interrogative adjective, may introduce a word question, direct or indirect.	Quod bellum gerunt? <i>What war are they waging?</i> Rogat quod bellum gerant; <i>he asks what war they are waging.</i>
Subordinating Conjunction	1. Quod, because, may introduce a causal clause with the indicative mood. 2. Quod, that, the fact that, as to the fact that, may introduce a substantive clause, regularly with the indicative mood.	Timēmus quod haec fēcistī; <i>we fear because you have done these things.</i> Hoc praetereō, quod Maniliū occidit; <i>I pass over this, the fact that he killed Manlius.</i> Quod id fēcistī, nōs eō despicere nōli; <i>as to the fact that you have done this, do not despise us on that account.</i>

USES OF CUM

PART OF SP.	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Preposition	1. Cum, <i>with</i>, is used with the ablative case to express accompaniment. 2. Cum, <i>with</i>, is used with the ablative case to express manner.	Cum Caesar veniet; <i>he will come with Caesar.</i> Magnā cum dignitate loquitur; <i>he speaks with great dignity.</i>
Subordinating Conjunction	1. Cum, <i>when</i>, may introduce a temporal clause. It then takes the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, and less commonly the other tenses of the indicative. 2. Cum, <i>since</i>, may introduce a causal clause with the subjunctive mood. 3. Cum, <i>although</i>, may introduce a concessive clause with the subjunctive mood.	Cum eō vēnisset, aciem instrūxit; <i>when he had come there, he formed a line of battle.</i> Cum haec ita sint, discēdēmus; <i>since this is so, we shall depart.</i> Cum dimicāre possit, fugit; <i>he flees though he is able to fight.</i>
Coordinating Conjunction	Cum , <i>both</i> , may be used with a following tum , <i>and</i> , as a correlative.	Cum Rōmānōs tum sōciōs eōrum superāmus; <i>we overcome both the Romans and their allies.</i>

USES OF UT, CUM, AND QUOD—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. What two parts of speech may **ut** be?
2. As a subordinating conjunction, what three uses does **ut** have that require the subjunctive mood? Describe and illustrate each use.
3. As a subordinating conjunction, what two uses does **ut** have that require the indicative mood? Describe and illustrate each use.
4. Describe and illustrate the use of **ut** as an interrogative adverb.
5. What three parts of speech may **cum** be?
6. As a preposition, what constructions does it accompany? Describe and illustrate each construction.
7. As a subordinating conjunction, what three kinds of clauses does **cum** introduce? Describe and illustrate each kind of clause.
8. What three parts of speech may **quod** be?
9. As a subordinating conjunction, what two uses does **quod** have? Describe and illustrate each use?
10. Illustrate the uses of **quod** as a relative pronoun and interrogative adjective.

EXERCISE

1. Cum Gallī moenia circumvēnerint, cīvēs arma trādunt.
2. Rogat ut hī cum cēterīs mittantur.
3. Quod tam insolenter glorianur, eōdem pertinet.
4. Oppidum ā tribus lateribus flūmen habēbat ut circinō circumductum.
5. Helvetiī frūmentum nōn dedērunt quod polliciti sunt.
6. Galli arma trādidērunt quod Caesar eōs id facere coēgit.
7. Cum eō vēnisset, et tribūnōs et lēgātōs convocāvit.
8. Docet ut haec perficī possint.
9. Tantā cum dignitāte locūtus est ut ab omnibus laudāretur.
10. Quod oppidum Galli incendērunt?

USES OF QUŌ

PART OF SP.	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Relative Pronoun	Quō, <i>who, which, that</i> , as the masculine or neuter ablative singular of the relative pronoun, may introduce a relative clause.	Pīlum invēnimus quō interfectus est; <i>we have found the javelin with which he was killed.</i>
Interrogative Adjective	Quō, <i>which?</i> , <i>what?</i> , as the masculine or neuter ablative singular of the interrogative adjective, may introduce a word question.	In quō locō cōsistēmus? <i>In what place shall we stop?</i>
Interrogative Adverb	Quō, <i>where?</i> , <i>whither?</i> , as an interrogative adverb, may introduce a word question.	Quō vādīs? <i>Whither goest thou?</i>
Relative Adverb	Quō, <i>where, whither</i> , as a relative adverb, may introduce an adjectival clause.	Oppidum, quō missī sunt, Bibrax appellātur; <i>the town where they were sent is called Bibrax.</i>
Indefinite Adverb	Quō, <i>anywhere</i> , may be used as an adverb.	Sī quō prōdeundum erat, equōs adaequābant; <i>if they had to advance anywhere, they kept up with the horses.</i>
Subordinating Conjunction	Quō, <i>that, in order that</i> , introduces a purpose clause when the clause contains a comparative.	Pontem fēcit, quō facilius flūmen trānsiret; <i>he built a bridge that he might cross the river more easily.</i>

Note. Also observe the idiom: eō quō, *the the.*

USES OF EŌ

PART OF SP.	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Verb	EŌ, <i>I go</i> , is a verb form in the first person singular, active indicative.	Cum Caesare eŏ; <i>I go with Caesar.</i>
Demonstrative Pronoun	EŌ, <i>this, that</i> , is the masculine or neuter ablative singular of the demonstrative pronoun <i>is, ea, id</i> .	Cum eŏ homine veniam; <i>I shall come with this man.</i> Eŏ Caesarem interfecērunt; <i>they killed Caesar on this account.</i>
Personal Pronoun	EŌ, <i>him, it</i> , may be the masculine or neuter ablative singular of the personal pronoun <i>is, ea, id</i> .	Cum eŏ veniam; <i>I shall come with him.</i> Eŏ vulnerātus est; <i>he was wounded by it.</i>
Adverb	EŌ, <i>there, thither</i> , is an adverb of place.	Eŏ tēcum ibŏ, <i>I shall go there with you.</i>

Note. Also observe the idiom: eŏ . . . quŏ, *the . . . the*.

USES OF QUAM

PART OF SP.	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLES
Relative Pronoun	Quam , <i>whom, which, that</i> , as the feminine accusative singular of the relative pronoun, may introduce a relative clause.	Urbs quam vidēs Rōma est; <i>the city which you see is Rome.</i>
Interrogative Adjective	Quam , <i>which? what?</i> , as the feminine accusative singular of the interrogative adjective, may introduce a word question.	Quam urbem vidēs? <i>Which city do you see?</i>
Interrogative Adverb	Quam , <i>how?</i> , as an interrogative adverb, may introduce a word question.	Quam diu nōs laceressarābis? <i>How long will you annoy us?</i>
Relative Adverb	Quam , <i>as . . . as possible</i> , is used with a superlative, some form of possum being understood or expressed.	Quam plurimās nāvēs mittet; <i>he will send as many ships as possible.</i>
Subordinating Conjunction	Quam may appear as a part of the conjunctions antequam , priusquam , <i>before</i> ; or postquam , <i>after</i> .	Hostēs prius fugērunt quam pervēnimus; <i>the enemy fled before we arrived.</i>
Coördinating Conjunction	Quam , <i>than</i> , connects two things compared.	Patria mihi cārior quam vīta est; <i>my country is dearer to me than my life.</i>

USES OF QUŌ, EŌ, AND QUAM—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

1. As what parts of speech may **quō** be used?
2. Describe and illustrate three adverbial uses.
3. Describe and illustrate its uses as a relative pronoun and subordinating conjunction.
4. As what parts of speech may **eō** be used?
5. Describe and illustrate two pronominal uses.
6. Describe and illustrate its uses as a verb and adverb.
7. As what four parts of speech may **quam** be used?
8. Describe and illustrate two adverbial uses.
9. Describe and illustrate two uses as a conjunction.
10. Describe and illustrate its uses as a relative pronoun and interrogative adjective.

EXERCISE

1. Quam urbem eō diē oppugnāvistis?
2. Haec facta sunt quō facilius viam reperīrent.
3. Quam celerrimē ad illud oppidum ibō.
4. Quō equitēs ab eō ductī sunt?
5. Quam celeriter eō properāvit?
6. Quō in locō castra posuerunt?
7. Caesar ante ad oppidum pervēnit quam hostēs oppugnāverunt.
8. Rōmānī urbem nōn incendērunt quam cēperant.
9. Gallī fortiōrēs quam Rōmānī nōn sunt.
10. Ā quō id tēlum iactum est?

WORD LISTS

Note. Words in heavy-faced type are required by New York State in the first two years.

Verbs with Genitive

meminī, *remember*
oblivīscor, *forget*
reminīscor, *remember*

Verbs with Dative

dēsum, *be lacking*
imperō, *command, impose*
noceō, *injure*
occurrō, *run against, meet*
persuādeō, *persuade, convince*
praecipīō, *advise, give directions*
praestō, *excel*
praesum, *be in charge of*
resistō, *resist*
satisfaciō, *do enough, apologize*
studeō, *be eager, desire*
supersum, *survive*

credō, *believe*
faveō, *favor*
invidēō, *envy*
placeō, *please*
serviō, *serve*

Verbs with Ablative

potior, *get power over, gain possession of*
ūtor, *use, employ*

fruor, *enjoy*
fungor, *perform*
vēscor, *feed upon, eat*

Adjectives with Genitive

cupidus, *desirous, eager*
peritus, *skilled, experienced*
imperītus, *unskilled, unexperienced*
plēnus, *full*

Adjectives with Dative

aequus, *equal*
aliēnus, *unfavorable*
amicus, *friendly*
commodus, *suitable, convenient*
finitimus, *neighboring*
idōneus, *fit, suitable*
ignōtus, *unknown*
inimicus, *unfriendly, hostile*
inīquus, *uneven, unfair*
iūstus, *just, fair*
nōtus, *known*
opportūnus, *suitable*
pār, *equal*
propinquus, *near, neighboring*
secundus, *favorable*
similis, *like*
ūtilis, *useful*
vīcinus, *neighboring*

cārus, *dear*
dissimilis, *unlike*
grātus, *pleasing, welcome*
proximus, *nearest*

Adjectives with Ablative

dīgnus, *worthy*
frētus, *relying upon*
indīgnus, *unworthy*

WORD LISTS—Continued

Note. All words below are required by New York State in the first two years.

Verbs Governing Accusative and Infinitive

<i>animadvertō, turn the mind to,</i> <i>observe</i>	<i>iūrō, take oath, swear</i>
<i>arbitror, consider, think</i>	<i>licet, it is permitted</i>
<i>audiō, hear</i>	<i>loquor, talk</i>
<i>cognōscō, learn, ascertain</i>	<i>nōlō, be unwilling</i>
<i>cōgō, compel</i>	<i>noscō, learn, recognize</i>
<i>colloquor, talk together, confer</i>	<i>nūntiō, announce, declare</i>
<i>commemorō, mention</i>	<i>oportet, it behooves, ought</i>
<i>comperiō, find out, ascertain</i>	<i>ostendō, show</i>
<i>comprehendō, understand</i>	<i>patior, allow, suffer</i>
<i>cōfidō, trust</i>	<i>perspiciō, look through, understand</i>
<i>cōfirmō, assert</i>	<i>polliceor, promise</i>
<i>cōsentiō, think together, agree</i>	<i>prōnūntiō, declare</i>
<i>cōstituō, decide</i>	<i>prōpōnō, set forth, propose</i>
<i>cōnstō, agree</i>	<i>putō, think</i>
<i>cupiō, desire</i>	<i>queror, complain</i>
<i>cūrō, take care, provide</i>	<i>renūntiō, announce</i>
<i>dēcernō, decide</i>	<i>reperiō, find out</i>
<i>dēmōnstrō, point out, show</i>	<i>respondeō, answer</i>
<i>dicō, say</i>	<i>sciō, know</i>
<i>doceō, teach, show</i>	<i>scribō, write</i>
<i>dubitō, doubt</i>	<i>sentiō, feel, realize</i>
<i>ēnūntiō, announce</i>	<i>significō, announce</i>
<i>existimo, think, consider</i>	<i>sperō, hope</i>
<i>expōnō, set forth</i>	<i>statuō, determine</i>
<i>ignōrō, be ignorant of</i>	<i>suspīcor, suspect</i>
<i>īntelligō, understand</i>	<i>videō, see</i>
<i>īstituō, determine</i>	<i>volō, be willing, wish</i>
<i>iubeō, order</i>	

Verbs Governing Ut (Nē) and the Subjunctive

<i>cōstituō, decide</i>	<i>moneō, advise, warn</i>
<i>hortor, advise</i>	<i>persuadeō, persuade, convince</i>
<i>īperō, command, impose</i>	<i>ōrō, pray, plead</i>
<i>īpetrō, obtain (a request)</i>	<i>permittō, allow</i>
<i>īnterrogō, ask</i>	<i>petō, seek, ask</i>
<i>mandō, hand over, commission</i>	<i>pōscō, demand, claim</i>
	<i>postulō, demand</i>
	<i>praecipiō, advise, give directions</i>
	<i>statuō, determine</i>
	<i>vereor, fear</i>

WORD LISTS—*Continued*

Note. All words below are required by New York State in the first two years.

Verbs Governing the Complementary Infinitive

audeō, dare, venture
 coepī, began
 cōnor, attempt, try
 cōstituō, decide
 cōsuēscō, become accustomed
 cupiō, desire
 debeō, owe, ought
 dubitō, hesitate
 incipiō, begin
 licet, it is permitted
 mālō, prefer
 nōlō, be unwilling
 oportet, it behooves, ought
 patior, suffer, allow
 possum, be able
 recūsō, refuse
 volō, be willing, wish

*Prepositions Governing the
Ablative*

ā(ab), from, away from, by
 cum, with
 dē, down from, concerning
 ē(ex), out of
 in (pl. where), in, on
 prō, in front of, in behalf of
 sine, without
 sub (pl. where), under, beneath, at
 the foot of, close to

*Prepositions Governing the
Accusative*

ad, to, toward, near
 ante, before
 apud, near, in the presence of, among
 contrā, against, opposite
 in (pl. to which), into
 inter, between, among
 ob, against, on account of
 per, through
 post, after, behind
 praeter, along, past, beside
 propter, on account of
 sub (pl. to which), under, beneath.
 at the foot of, close to
 trāns, across

WORD LISTS—*Continued*

QUESTIONS

Tell what construction each of the following verbs governs:

imperō	audeō	cognōscō	significō
possum	cōstituō	nōlō	coepī
ostendō	permittō	dēbeō	nūntiō
patior	hortor	admoneō	possum
dēmōnstrō	cōgō	doceō	vereor
postulō	licet	ignōrō	moneō
volō	interrogō	pōscō	videō
audiō	polliceor		

Tell what case accompanies each of the following verbs and adjectives:

similis	noceō	meminī	indignus
fruor	cupidus	invideō	finitimus
grātus	frētus	potior	crēdō
persuādeō	ūtor	resistō	plēnus
reminīscor	idoneus	perītus	amicus
proximus			

EXERCISE

1. Eum locum idoneum castris esse putāvit.
2. Hī in locis propinquis Germāniae habitāre nōlunt.
3. Cīvibus persuāsīt ut Helvētiis bellum inferrent.
4. Milites boni cīvibus nocēre nōn cōnābuntur.
5. Lēgātī dixērunt eōs perītōs bellī esse.
6. Orgetorix in suā civitatē rēgnō potiri cupiebat.
7. Veterum iniuriarum reminiscuntur.
8. Cives veriti sunt ut deis satisfacerent.
9. Imperator sciebat hoc oppidum plenum frumenti esse.
10. Per exploratores cognovit pabulum hostibus deesse.

APPENDIX

WORD LIST—FIRST TWO YEARS

(New York State Syllabus)

FIRST HALF YEAR

Verbs

amō	<i>love</i>	agō	<i>drive, do, plead</i>
appellō	<i>name, call</i>	cōgō	<i>drive together, gather, compel</i>
confirmō	<i>strengthen, assert</i>	redigō	<i>drive back, reduce</i>
dō	<i>give</i>	cēdō	<i>move, go away, yield</i>
exspectō	<i>look out for, wait for</i>	discēdō	<i>go away</i>
labōro	<i>toil, suffer</i>	excēdō	<i>go out, withdraw</i>
liberō	<i>set free</i>	defendō	<i>ward off, defend</i>
nāvigō	<i>sail</i>	dūcō	<i>lead</i>
nūntiō	<i>give news, announce</i>	addūcō	<i>lead to, influence</i>
occupō	<i>seize</i>	indūcō	<i>lead on, influence</i>
parō	<i>make ready, prepare</i>	perdūcō	<i>lead through, construct</i>
comparō	<i>make ready, buy, compare</i>	prōdūcō	<i>lead forward, protract</i>
portō	<i>carry</i>	gerō	<i>carry on</i>
pugnō	<i>fight</i>	lūdō	<i>play</i>
servō	<i>keep, save</i>	mittō	<i>send</i>
spectō	<i>look at</i>	āmittō	<i>send away, let go, lose</i>
superō	<i>overcome, surpass, defeat</i>	committō	<i>send together, entrust, join</i>
vocō	<i>call</i>	dīmittō	<i>send away, dispatch</i>
haveō	<i>have, hold</i>	intermittō	<i>interrupt, stop</i>
moneō	<i>warn, advise</i>	permittō	<i>allow</i>
moveō	<i>move</i>	praemittō	<i>send ahead</i>
commoveō	<i>move thoroughly, alarm</i>	remittō	<i>send back, let go, relax</i>
permoveō	<i>move strongly, excite</i>	petō	<i>seek, attack, ask</i>
removeō	<i>move back, withdraw</i>	relinquō	<i>leave behind</i>
respondeō	<i>answer</i>	scribō	<i>write</i>
teneō	<i>hold</i>	conscribō	<i>write together, enroll</i>
contineō	<i>hold together, bound</i>	vincō	<i>conquer</i>
obtimeō	<i>hold fast, obtain</i>	sum	<i>be</i>
pertimeō	<i>extend, belong to</i>	absum	<i>be away, be absent</i>
sustineō	<i>uphold, resist</i>	adsum	<i>be near, be present</i>
timeō	<i>be afraid, fear</i>		
videō	<i>see</i>		

Nouns

agricola	farmer	magister	master, teacher, helmsman
amicitia	friendship	negōtium	business, task
aqua	water	numerus	number
fāma	reputation, rumor	oculus	eye
fēmina	woman	officium	duty
filia	daughter	oppidum	town
fortūna	chance, fortune	periculum	trial, danger
fuga	flight	populus	people, nation
iniūria	wrong	praemium	reward
īnsula	island	praesidium	garrison, protection
lingua	tongue, language	proelium	battle
lūna	moon	puer	boy
memoria	memory	rēgnum	kingdom, royal power
mēnsa	table, dish	servus	slave
nātūra	nature, character	signum	sign, signal, standard
nauta	sailor	socius	ally
patria	one's country	vesper	evening
pecūnia	money	vir	man
poena	penalty, punishment		
poeta	poet	aestās	summer
porta	gate	altitūdō	height
prōvincia	province	arbor	tree
puella	girl	auctōritās	authority, influence
pugna	fight	caput	head
rēgina	queen	celeritās	swiftness, speed
silva	forest	cōsul	consul
terra	earth, land	corpus	body
via	way, road	dux	leader
victōria	victory	flūmen	river
vīta	life	frāter	brother
		hiems	winter
ager	field, country	homō	man, human being
animus	spirit, courage, mind	lātitudō	width
annus	year	lēx	law
arma	arms, implements	libertās	freedom
auxilium	aid, assistance	lūx	light
bellum	war	magnitūdō	greatness, size
castra	camp	māter	mother
cōsilium	plan, counsel	mīles	soldier
deus	god	multitūdō	large number, crowd
dominus	master	nōmen	name
equus	horse	pater	father
factum	deed	pāx	peace
fīlius	son	pēs	foot
frūmentum	grain	princeps	leading man, chief
gladius	sword	rēx	king
liber	book	sōl	sun
locus	place	soror	sister

Nouns (continued)

tempus	<i>time</i>	virtus	<i>manliness, bravery</i>
victor	<i>conqueror</i>	vōx	<i>voice, word</i>

Adjectives, Pronouns

aequus	<i>level, equal, kindly</i>	pūblicus	<i>belonging to the people,</i> <i>public</i>
altus	<i>high, deep</i>	quartus	<i>fourth</i>
amicus	<i>friendly</i>	quintus	<i>fifth</i>
amplus	<i>large, splendid</i>	reliquus	<i>left behind, remain-</i> <i>ing, rest of</i>
barbarus	<i>foreign, rude</i>	secundus	<i>following, second, fa-</i> <i>vorable</i>
bonus	<i>good</i>	septimus	<i>seventh</i>
certus	<i>sure, certain</i>	sextus	<i>sixth</i>
crēber	<i>thick, close, frequent</i>	tertius	<i>third</i>
decimus	<i>tenth</i>	timidus	<i>fearful, cowardly</i>
ēgregius	<i>outstanding, distin-</i> <i>guished</i>	tuus	<i>thy, thine, your, yours</i>
finitimus	<i>neighboring</i>	ūnus	<i>one</i>
ignōtus	<i>unknown</i>	vērus	<i>true</i>
inimicus	<i>unfriendly</i>	vester	<i>your, yours</i>
inīquus	<i>uneven, unfair</i>	centum	<i>hundred</i>
integer	<i>whole</i>	decem	<i>ten</i>
lātus	<i>wide</i>	duo	<i>two</i>
liber	<i>free</i>	novem	<i>nine</i>
longus	<i>long</i>	octō	<i>eight</i>
magnus	<i>great</i>	quattuor	<i>four</i>
malus	<i>bad</i>	quinque	<i>five</i>
meus	<i>my, mine</i>	septem	<i>seven</i>
miser	<i>wretched</i>	sex	<i>six</i>
multus	<i>much; (plu. many)</i>	trēs	<i>three</i>
nōnus	<i>ninth</i>	viginti	<i>twenty</i>
noster	<i>our, ours</i>	is	<i>this, that, he</i>
notus	<i>known</i>	quī	<i>who, which, that</i>
novus	<i>new</i>		
octāvus	<i>eighth</i>		
parvus	<i>small</i>		
paucī	<i>a few, few</i>		
primus	<i>first</i>		

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions

ā (ab)	<i>from, away from, by</i>	prō	<i>in front of, in behalf of</i>
ad	<i>to, toward, near</i>	sine	<i>without</i>
ante	<i>before</i>	sub	<i>under, close to</i>
cum	<i>with</i>	trāns	<i>across</i>
dē	<i>down from, concerning</i>	antea	<i>before that, previously</i>
ē (ex)	<i>out of</i>	iam	<i>now, already, presently</i>
in	<i>in, into</i>	nōn	<i>not</i>
per	<i>through</i>	nunc	<i>now</i>
post	<i>after, behind</i>		

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions (continued)

postea	after that, afterwards	etiam	also, even
tum (tunc)	at that time	-ne	interrogative particle
ubi	where, when	nec (neque)	and not, nor, neither
ac (atque)	and also, and	neque . . .	
aut	or	neque	neither . . . nor
aut . . . aut	either . . . or	quam	how, as, than ✓
cūr	why	-que	and
et	and	quod	because
et . . . et	both . . . and	sed	but ✓

SECOND HALF YEAR

Verbs

appropinquō	approach	perterreō	frighten thoroughly
clāmō	shout, cry	possideō	possess, acquire
commūnicō	share, communicate	prohibeō	keep away
dēmōnstrō	point out	studeō	be eager, desire
(dō—3d conjugation compounds)			
abdō	put away, hide	antecēdō	go before, surpass
circumdō	put around, surround	succēdō	approach, come next
reddō	give back, return	claudō	close, shut
trādō	hand over, entrust, surrender	coeipi	have begun
dubitō	hesitate, doubt	cognōscō	learn; (perfect: know)
ēnūntiō	disclose, announce	cōnfidō	trust
existimō	think, believe	cōsistō	take position, halt, stop
prōnūntiō	declare	dēsistō	desist, cease
putō	think	resistō	take a stand, resist
renūntiō	announce, proclaim	contendō	struggle, hasten
ignōrō	be unacquainted with	ostendō	hold out, show
laudō	praise	dicō	say, speak
occultō	hide, conceal	exstruō	pile up, build
recuperō	regain, get back	instruō	arrange, marshal
temptō	try, attempt	legō	pick, choose, read
vītō	avoid	dēligō	pick out, choose
vulnerō	wound	pellō	strike, beat, drive
		compellō	drive together, collect, force
audeō	dare	impellō	drive on, urge on
debeō	owe, ought	pōnō	put, place
doceō	teach, inform	dēpōnō	put down, put aside
iubeō	order, command	expōnō	put forth, set forth,
licet	it is permitted	impōnō	put on
maneō	stay, remain	prōpōnō	set forth, propose
permaneō	stay through, abide	premō	press
noceō	harm	submittō	send under, send to
obsideō	sit against, besiege		assist, yield
oportet	it behooves, ought	trahō	drag, draw

Verbs (continued)

capiō	<i>take, seize</i>	audiō	<i>hear</i>
accipiō	<i>take to, receive, accept</i>	finiō	<i>limit, bound, end</i>
excipiō	<i>take out, succeed to</i>	mūniō	<i>do a task, build, fortify</i>
incipiō	<i>begin</i>	sciō	<i>know</i>
cupiō	<i>desire, wish</i>	sentiō	<i>feel, think, judge</i>
faciō	<i>do, make</i>	cōsentiō	<i>think together, agree</i>
cōficiō	<i>accomplish, complete</i>	veniō	<i>come</i>
dēficiō	<i>fail, revolt from</i>	circum-	<i>come around, sur-</i>
interficiō	<i>kill</i>	veniō	<i>round, cut off</i>
perficiō	<i>accomplish</i>	conveniō	<i>come together, assemble</i>
praefficiō	<i>put at the head of</i>	inveniō	<i>come upon, find</i>
prōficiō	<i>accomplish, gain</i>	pervenīō	<i>come through, arrive</i>
satisfaciō	<i>do enough, do one's duty, apologize</i>	dēsum	<i>be lacking</i>
iaciō	<i>hurl, throw</i>	possum	<i>be able, can</i>
adiciō	<i>add to</i>	praesum	<i>be ahead, be in charge of</i>
coniciō	<i>hurl, throw</i>	supersum	<i>be over, remain, sur- vive</i>
obiciō	<i>throw against</i>		
prōiciō	<i>hurl (forward)</i>		

Nouns

cōpia	<i>supply, abundance (plu. forces)</i>	cupiditās	<i>desire, longing</i>
hōra	<i>hour</i>	difficultās	<i>difficulty</i>
inopia	<i>want, lack</i>	dignitās	<i>worth, rank</i>
rīpa	<i>bank, shore</i>	facultās	<i>power of doing, abil- ity, chance</i>
sagitta	<i>arrow</i>	genus	<i>origin, kind, race</i>
toga	<i>toga</i>	iūs	<i>right, law</i>
tuba	<i>trumpet</i>	laus	<i>praise, glory</i>
villa	<i>farm house</i>	ōrātiō	<i>speech</i>
beneficium	<i>kind deed, service</i>	ōrdō	<i>order, rank</i>
bīduum	<i>two days</i>	potestās	<i>power</i>
campus	<i>plain, field</i>	ratiō	<i>reckoning, plan, reason</i>
digitus	<i>finger, toe</i>	timor	<i>fear</i>
imperātum	<i>command</i>	vulnus	<i>wound</i>
imperium	<i>command, power</i>	iter	<i>road, march</i>
maleficium	<i>evil deed</i>		
modus	<i>measure, manner</i>	cīvis	<i>citizen</i>
spatium	<i>space</i>	dēns	<i>tooth</i>
trīduum	<i>three days</i>	finis	<i>end, boundary; (plu. territory)</i>
aetās	<i>age, time of life</i>	hostis	<i>enemy</i>
civitās	<i>citizenship, commun- ity, state</i>	mare	<i>sea</i>
condiciō	<i>agreement, terms, con- dition</i>	mēns	<i>mind</i>
cōnsuētūdō	<i>custom, habit</i>	mēnsis	<i>month</i>
		mōns	<i>mountain</i>

Nouns (continued)

mors	death	exercitus	trained body, army
nāvis	ship	exitus	outcome, end
nox	night	manus	hand, band, troop
pars	part	passus	peace, (double) step
pōns	bridge	senātus	body of elders, senate
urbs	city		
vīs	violence, force	aciēs	edge, line of battle
		diēs	day
adventus	approach, arrival	fidēs	trust, pledge, reliability
cornū	horn, wing (of an army)	meridiēs	midday
domus	home, house	rēs	thing
equitātus	body of horsemen, cavalry	rēs publica	commonwealth
		spēs	hope

Adjectives, Pronouns

cupidus	desirous	levis	light, fickle
dexter	right (of direction)	mille	thousand
idōneus	suitable	nōbilis	well-known
maritimus	of the sea, maritime	omnis	all, whole (sing. every)
nessārius	necessary	pār	equal
occultus	hidden, secret	potēs	able, powerful
peritus	experienced, skilled	praesēs	present, in person
propinquus	nearby, kinsman	prūdēs	foreseeing, discreet, wise
sinister	left (of direction)		
suus	his, her, its, their (own)	recēs	fresh, new
vicīnus	neighboring	similis	like, resembling
		singulāris	one by one, extraordinary
ācer	sharp, keen, eager		
alacer	eager, cheerful	ego	I
celer	swift	hic	this
commūnis	common, general	idem	the same
difficilis	difficult	ille	that
diligēs	careful	ipse	self, very
facilis	easy	quis	who, any
fidēlis	faithful	sui	(of) himself, herself, itself, themselves
fortis	brave		
gravis	heavy, serious	tū	thou, you
humilis	low, lowly		

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions

apud	near, in the presence of, among	aegrē	with difficulty	✓
inter	between, among	amplius	more	✓
ob	against, on account of	bene	well	
propter	near, on account of	bis	twice	
		eō	thither, to that place	

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions (continued)

✓ eōdem	to the same place	✓ quidem	certainly, at least
facile	easily	quō	whither
hīc (adv.)	here, at this point	satis	enough
✓ hūc	hither	unde	whence
iam pridem	long ago	✓ vehementer	strongly
✓ ibi	there	vērō	in truth, but
inde	thence		
interim	meanwhile	✓ autem	moreover, but
magis	more greatly, more	✓ enim	for, indeed
magnopere	greatly	✓ nam	for
nē . . quidem	not even	sī	if
✓ parum	(too) little		

THIRD HALF YEAR

Verbs

armō	arm, equip	cōsulō	plan, consult, delib- erate
commemorō	mention	currō	run
cūrō	care for, provide	occurrō	run against, meet
dīmīcō	fight	dispergō	scatter
explōrō	reconnoiter	dividō	separate, divide
expugnō	take by storm	emō	buy, take
oppugnō	attack, assault	incendō	set on fire
imperō	command, impose	occidō	fall, set
impetrō	obtain (a request)	quaerō	seek, ask
incitō	urge on, arouse	conquirō	seek together, collect
mandō	hand over, commission	solvō	untie, release, per- form, pay
ōrō	pray, plead	tangō	touch
postulō	demand	attingō	touch upon, attain
recūsō	object, refuse	tollō	lift, remove
rogō	ask, ask for	tribuō	assign, grant
interrogō	ask (a question)	distribuō	distribute
sperō	hope	adficiō	do to, affect
supportō	carry up	cōspiciō	behold
tardō	make slow, check	dēspiciō	look down upon, de- spise
adhibeō	have on hand, supply	perspiciō	look through, under- stand
augeō	make grow, increase	ēripiō	snatch out, free
pateō	lie open, extend	fugiō	flee
persuādeō	persuade, convince	effugiō	escape
valeō	be strong	perfugiō	flee to, desert
accēdō	go to, approach, be added	recipiō	take back, receive
concēdō	go with, withdraw, yield	suscipiō	take up, undertake
colligō	gather, collect	comperiō	find out, ascertain
intellegō	understand	reperiō	gain back, discover, find
cōnsuēscō	become accustomed		

Verbs (continued)

expediō	<i>extricate, free</i>	queror	<i>complain</i>
arbitror	<i>consider, think</i>	sequor	<i>follow</i>
cōnor	<i>try, attempt</i>	cōnsequor	<i>follow up, overtake, attain</i>
cōspicor	<i>behold</i>	insequor	<i>follow on, pursue</i>
suspicor	<i>suspect</i>	persequor	<i>follow through, pursue</i>
hortor	<i>urge, advise</i>	prōsequor	<i>follow on, pursue, escort</i>
moror	<i>delay, tarry</i>	subsequor	<i>follow closely</i>
commoror	<i>remain</i>	ūtor	<i>use, employ</i>
vagor	<i>roam</i>	adgredior	<i>step up, approach, attack</i>
versor	<i>turn about, dwell</i>	congredior	<i>step together, meet</i>
polliceor	<i>promise</i>	prōgredior	<i>step forward, proceed</i>
tueor	<i>gaze at, protect</i>	pator	<i>suffer, allow</i>
vereor	<i>fear, respect</i>	orior	<i>rise</i>
loquor	<i>talk</i>	adorior	<i>rise against, attack</i>
colloquor	<i>talk together, confer</i>	experior	<i>try out, test</i>
nāscor	<i>be born</i>	potior	<i>get power over, gain possession of</i>
proficiscor	<i>set forth, start</i>		

Nouns

causa	<i>reason</i>	tergum	<i>back, rear</i>
familia	<i>household</i>	vadum	<i>shoal, ford</i>
fossa	<i>ditch</i>	vallum	<i>rampart</i>
grātia	<i>favor, influence, gratitude</i>	verbum	<i>word</i>
opera	<i>work, effort</i>	vīcus	<i>village</i>
sententia	<i>feeling, opinion</i>	vulgus	<i>common crowd</i>
summa	<i>highest sum, total</i>	agmen	<i>marching column</i>
aedificium	<i>building</i>	calamitās	<i>disaster</i>
carrus	<i>wagon, cart</i>	centuriō	<i>centurion</i>
castellum	<i>fort, redoubt</i>	clāmor	<i>outcry, shout</i>
impedimētum	<i>hindrance; (plu. baggage)</i>	grātulātiō	<i>congratulation</i>
initium	<i>beginning</i>	honor	<i>honor, glory, office</i>
īnstitūtum	<i>custom</i>	hūmānitās	<i>kindliness, culture</i>
iugum	<i>yoke, ridge</i>	labor	<i>toil</i>
lēgātus	<i>envoy, deputy</i>	lēgatiō	<i>mission, embassy</i>
liberi	<i>(freeborn) children</i>	legiō	<i>legion</i>
nihil	<i>nothing</i>	maiōrēs	<i>ancestors</i>
pāgus	<i>district, clan</i>	mōs	<i>manner, habit</i>
subsidiūm	<i>reserve, reinforcement, assistance</i>	mūnitiō	<i>fortification</i>
supplicium	<i>punishment</i>	nātiō	<i>race, people</i>
tēlum	<i>missile, weapon</i>	nēmō	<i>nobody</i>
		nōbitās	<i>rank, nobility</i>
		obses	<i>hostage</i>
		opiniō	<i>belief, view</i>
		ops	<i>aid, resources</i>

Nouns (continued)

opus	work	aditus	approach
plēbs	common people	cāsus	fall, chance, accident
quaestor	quaestor	commeātus	supplies
regiō	boundary line, district	cōspectus	view, sight
salūs	health, safety	cursor	running, course
suspiciō	suspicion	impetus	attack, charge, rush
terror	fright, panic	magistrātus	office, official
		metus	fear
		occāsus	falling, settling
adulēscēns	youth, young man	portus	harbor
caedēs	slaughter	ūsus	use, advantage, experience
cliēs	dependent, retainer, vassal		
cohors	cohort, troop	plānitīēs	plain
collis	hill	rēs frūmen- tāria	grain supply
gēns	family, clan, tribe		

Adjectives, Pronouns

aeger	sick	audāx	bold, daring
aliēnus	belonging to another, strange, unfavorable	brevis	short, brief
angustus	narrow	complūrēs	several, very many
apertus	open	familiāris	belonging to the household, intimate
ceteri	the others, the rest	militāris	of a soldier
commodus	suitable, convenient	necesse	necessary
dīversus	turned away, different	prior	preceding, former
fīrmus	strong	turpis	base, disgraceful
frūmentārius	belonging to grain	ūtilis	useful
iūstus	just, fair	vetus	old, longstanding
medius	middle		
nocturnus	nightly	alius	another
perpetuus	unbroken, lasting	alter	the other (of two), second
posterus	next, later	neuter	neither (of two)
privātus	apart, private	nōnnūllus	some
quantus	how great, as great	nūllus	none, no
singuli	one at a time	sōlus	alone, only
superus	upper	tōtus	whole
tantus	so great	ūllus	any
tūtus	protected, safe	uter	which of two
ūniversus	all together	uterque	each of two, both
vetustus	old, ancient		

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions

circum	around	✓ prope	near, nearby
extrā	outside of, beyond	suprā	above, beyond
infrā	below	ultrā	beyond
intrā	inside, within		

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions (continued)

✓ <i>aliter</i>	<i>otherwise</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>by what way, where</i> ✓
✓ <i>audācter</i>	<i>boldly</i>	<i>saepe</i>	<i>often</i>
✓ <i>causā</i>	<i>by reason of, for the sake of</i>	<i>semper</i>	<i>always</i>
✓ <i>circiter</i>	<i>about</i>	<i>sic</i>	<i>thus, so</i>
✓ <i>diū</i>	<i>a long time</i>	<i>solum</i>	<i>only</i> ✓
✓ <i>ita</i>	<i>thus, so</i>	<i>tam</i>	<i>thus, so</i>
✓ <i>itaque</i>	<i>and thus, therefore</i>		
✓ <i>item</i>	<i>likewise</i>	<i>cum</i>	<i>when, since, although</i>
✓ <i>modo</i>	<i>only, just now</i>	<i>cum . . .</i>	<i>both . . . and, not only</i> ✓
<i>noctū</i>	<i>at night</i>	<i>tum</i>	<i>. . . but also</i>
<i>nōn modo . . .</i>		<i>dum</i>	<i>while, as long as, provided, until</i> ✓
<i>sed etiam</i>	<i>not only . . . but also</i>	<i>etsi</i>	<i>and if, although</i> ✓
✓ <i>numquam</i>	<i>never</i>	<i>nē</i>	<i>lest, that not</i>
<i>plūrumque</i>	<i>for the greater part, generally</i>	<i>nisi</i>	<i>if not, unless, except</i> ✓
✓ <i>potius</i>	<i>rather, preferably</i>	<i>quoniam</i>	<i>in as much as, since</i> ✓
✓ <i>propterea</i>	<i>on account of this, therefore</i>	<i>tamen</i>	<i>however, nevertheless</i> ✓
		<i>ut</i>	<i>in order that, so that</i>

FOURTH HALF YEAR

Verbs

<i>administrō</i>	<i>govern, manage</i>	<i>praebeō</i>	<i>hold in front, afford, furnish</i>
<i>collocō</i>	<i>place together, establish</i>	<i>adigō</i>	<i>drive to, haul, move</i>
<i>commendō</i>	<i>entrust</i>	<i>admittō</i>	<i>let go, admit</i>
<i>dēcertō</i>	<i>fight a decisive battle</i>	<i>arcessō</i>	<i>summon, invite</i>
<i>dēsperō</i>	<i>give up hope</i>	<i>cadō</i>	<i>fall</i>
<i>hiemō</i>	<i>spend the winter</i>	<i>accidō</i>	<i>befall, happen</i>
<i>iūrō</i>	<i>make oath, swear</i>	<i>incidō</i>	<i>befall, happen</i>
<i>coniūrō</i>	<i>conspire, plot</i>	<i>caedō</i>	<i>fell, cut, kill</i>
<i>nūdō</i>	<i>make bare, empty</i>	<i>concidō</i>	<i>kill</i>
<i>pācō</i>	<i>make peace, subdue</i>	<i>cernō</i>	<i>distinguish</i>
<i>perturbō</i>	<i>throw into confusion</i>	<i>dēcernō</i>	<i>decide, decree</i>
<i>significō</i>	<i>announce</i>	<i>circumsistō</i>	<i>hem in, surround</i>
<i>sollicitō</i>	<i>stir up, tempt</i>	<i>comprehendō</i>	<i>seize, grasp, understand</i>
<i>stō</i>	<i>stand</i>		
<i>cōnstō</i>	<i>stand with, agree</i>	<i>cōnfligō</i>	<i>strike together, fight</i>
<i>instō</i>	<i>stand on, press on, be at hand</i>	<i>cōnsidō</i>	<i>settle, take position</i>
<i>praestō</i>	<i>stand before, excel, guarantee</i>	<i>dēdō</i>	<i>give over, devote, surrender</i>
<i>sublevō</i>	<i>assist</i>	<i>ēdō</i>	<i>put out, put forth</i>
<i>vastō</i>	<i>lay waste</i>	<i>dēdūcō</i>	<i>lead away, launch</i>
		<i>subdūcō</i>	<i>lead under, lead up to, draw up, beach</i>
<i>compleō</i>	<i>fill up</i>	<i>dēserō</i>	<i>give up, abandon</i>
<i>mereō</i>	<i>earn, deserve</i>	<i>incolō</i>	<i> dwell in</i>
<i>mereor</i>		<i>intercedō</i>	<i>go between, forbid, veto</i>

Verbs (continued)

prōcēdō	<i>go forward, advance</i>	impediō	<i>hinder</i>
interclūdō	<i>shut off, cut off</i>	eō	<i>go</i>
iungō	<i>join</i>	adeō	<i>go to, visit</i>
coniungō	<i>joining together, unite</i>	ineō	<i>go into, undertake</i>
minuō	<i>lessen</i>	intereō	<i>perish</i>
nōscō	<i>learn, recognize</i>	pereō	<i>go through, perish</i>
opprimō	<i>crush, overwhelm</i>	redeō	<i>go back, return</i>
pendō	<i>hang, suspend, pay</i>	trānseō	<i>go across, cross</i>
pōscō	<i>demand claim</i>	ferō	<i>bear, bring, carry</i>
regō	<i>direct, rule</i>	afferō	<i>bring to</i>
dirigō	<i>direct, guide</i>	cōferō	<i>bring together, collect, transport</i>
statuō	<i>set up, fix, determine</i>	dēferō	<i>carry away, report</i>
cōstituō	<i>put together, establish, decide</i>	differō	<i>be different, differ, postpone</i>
īstituō	<i>set up, establish, undertake</i>	īferō	<i>bring in, bring against</i>
restituō	<i>place back, restore</i>	offerō	<i>bring against, offer</i>
sūmō	<i>take</i>	perferō	<i>bear through, endure, announce</i>
cōnsūmō	<i>use up</i>	referō	<i>bring back, report</i>
tegō	<i>cover, conceal</i>	fiō	<i>be made, happen, become</i>
vertō	<i>turn</i>	mālō	<i>prefer</i>
advertō	<i>turn to, proceed against</i>	nōlō	<i>be unwilling</i>
anim- advertō	<i>turn the mind to, ob- serve</i>	volō	<i>be willing, wish</i>
convertō	<i>turn around, change</i>	admīror	<i>wonder at</i>
revertō	<i>turn back, return</i>	pābulor	<i>forage</i>
efficiō	<i>work out, accomplish, bring about</i>	populor	<i>lay waste, ravage</i>
reficiō	<i>make over, repair</i>	nancīscor	<i>obtain</i>
praecipiō	<i>advise, give directions</i>	mētior	<i>measure out, distribute</i>
aperiō	<i>open</i>		

Nouns

ancora	<i>anchor</i>	perfidia	<i>treachery</i>
angustiae	<i>narrowness, defile, pass</i>	praeda	<i>prey, booty</i>
aquila	<i>eagle</i>	vigilia	<i>night watch, guard</i>
contrōversia	<i>dispute, quarrel</i>	captivus	<i>captive, prisoner</i>
contumēlia	<i>insult</i>	cibus	<i>food</i>
disciplina	<i>training, discipline</i>	colloquium	<i>conference</i>
fidūcia	<i>confidence</i>	concilium	<i>calling together, meeting</i>
īnsidiae	<i>ambush, treachery</i>	dētrimentum	<i>loss</i>
littera	<i>letter (of the alphabet); plu. a letter, letters</i>	hīberna	<i>winter quarters</i>
māteria	<i>timber</i>	intervallum	<i>space between walls, interval</i>
mora	<i>delay</i>		

Nouns (continued)

mandatum	<i>commission</i>	litus	<i>coast, shore, beach</i>
murus	<i>(town) wall</i>	mercator	<i>trader</i>
nuntius	<i>news, message, messenger</i>	mulier	<i>woman</i>
pabulum	<i>fodder</i>	munus	<i>task, duty, service, offering</i>
pilum	<i>spear</i>	obsidio	<i>siege</i>
praefectus	<i>captain, commander</i>	occasio	<i>opportunity</i>
respondum	<i>answer</i>	onus	<i>burden</i>
sagittarius	<i>archer</i>	oppugnatio	<i>assault</i>
saxum	<i>rock</i>	palus	<i>swamp, marsh</i>
scutum	<i>shield</i>	pecus (-oris)	<i>cattle</i>
stipendium	<i>payment, tax, campaign</i>	pedes	<i>foot soldier</i>
studium	<i>eagerness</i>	prex	<i>prayer</i>
tormentum	<i>military engine</i>	profectio	<i>departure</i>
tribunus	<i>tribune</i>	pulvis	<i>dust</i>
tumulus	<i>small hill, mound</i>	servitus	<i>slavery</i>
ventus	<i>wind</i>	sponte sua	<i>of one's own will, voluntarily</i>
vinculum	<i>bond, fetter</i>	statio	<i>outpost, picket</i>
aes	<i>copper, bronze, money</i>	tempestas	<i>period of time, weather, storm</i>
agger	<i>mound, rampart, causeway</i>	voluntas	<i>willingness, good will</i>
deditio	<i>surrender</i>	classis	<i>fleet</i>
defensor	<i>defender</i>	fames	<i>hunger, starvation</i>
eques	<i>horseman, knight; plu. cavalry</i>	frons (-tis)	<i>forehead, front</i>
eruptio	<i>breaking out, sally</i>	ignis	<i>fire</i>
exercitatio	<i>training</i>	turris	<i>tower</i>
explorator	<i>scout</i>	vallis	<i>valley</i>
factio	<i>party, faction.</i>	aestus	<i>heat, tide</i>
funditor	<i>slinger</i>	eventus	<i>outcome, result</i>
ius iurandum	<i>oath</i>	principatus	<i>leadership</i>
lapis	<i>stone</i>	res militaris	<i>warfare</i>
latus	<i>side</i>	species	<i>appearance</i>

Adjectives, Pronouns

confertus	<i>crowded together, dense</i>	oppidanus	<i>of the town, townsman</i>
continuus	<i>unbroken</i>	opportunus	<i>at the right time, suitable</i>
cotidianus	<i>daily</i>	plerique	<i>the greater part, majority</i>
defessus	<i>tired out</i>	pristinus	<i>former, of old</i>
exiguus	<i>limited, little</i>	quietus	<i>at rest, peaceful</i>
ferus	<i>wild, fierce</i>	repentinus	<i>sudden</i>
invitus	<i>against one's will</i>	tardus	<i>slow</i>
onerarius	<i>suitable for burden, transport (ship)</i>	vacuus	<i>empty</i>

Adjectives, Pronouns (continued)

citerior	<i>this side of, hither</i>	tot	<i>so many</i>
dēclivis	<i>sloping down</i>	totidem	<i>just as many</i>
equester	<i>of a horseman, equestrian</i>	aliquis	<i>some, any</i>
incolumis	<i>unharmcd</i>	quicumque	<i>whoever</i>
inermis	<i>unarmed</i>	quidam	<i>a certain one, someone</i>
interior	<i>inner</i>	quisquam	<i>any one at all</i>
pedester	<i>of a footsoldier, on foot</i>	quisque	<i>each one</i>

Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions

contrā	<i>against, opposite</i>	quoque	<i>also, too</i>
praeter	<i>along past, beside</i>	repente	<i>suddenly</i>
admodum	<i>very, very much</i>	rūrsus	<i>(turned back) again</i>
adversus	<i>(turned toward), facing, opposite</i>	sicut (sicuti)	<i>just as</i>
clam	<i>secretly</i>	simul	<i>together, at the same time</i>
confestim	<i>promptly</i>	statim	<i>at once, immediately</i>
cotidiē	<i>every day, daily</i>	subitō	<i>suddenly</i>
deinde	<i>thereupon, next</i>	ultrō	<i>beyond, unasked, voluntarily</i>
ferē	<i>almost, about, generally</i>	ūnā	<i>together</i>
frustrā	<i>in vain</i>	undique	<i>from (on) all sides</i>
grātis	<i>for nothing</i>	usque	<i>up to</i>
intereā	<i>meanwhile</i>	vix	<i>barely, scarcely</i>
nōndum	<i>not yet</i>	an	<i>or (in a question)</i>
omninō	<i>altogether, at all</i>	at	<i>but</i>
paene	<i>almost</i>	nēve (neu)	<i>and that not</i>
partim	<i>partly</i>	postquam	<i>(later than), after</i>
paulātim	<i>little by little</i>	(posteāquam)	
paulisper	<i>for a little while</i>	priusquam	<i>(sooner than), before, until</i>
paulō	<i>(by) a little</i>	quīn	<i>indeed, (but) that (with negative expressions of doubt)</i>
paulum	<i>(for) a little</i>	quod sī	<i>but if, and if</i>
postridiē	<i>the day after, next day</i>	quōminus	<i>(that less), lest</i>
praesertim	<i>particularly</i>	sī quis	<i>if any, whoever</i>
praetereā	<i>besides this, moreover</i>	vel	<i>or</i>
prīdiē	<i>on the day before</i>		
prīmō	<i>at first</i>		
primum	<i>first</i>		
procul	<i>afar</i>		

LATIN — Two Years

Monday, June 20, 1949—1.15 to 4.15 p. m., only

Answer all seven questions.

1. Translate the following passages into English:

[Caesar arrives at the camp of Fabius, then marches to Ilerda, where he gives Afranius an opportunity to fight.]

1 Bīduō Caesar cum equitibus dcccc, quōs sibi praesidiō
2 reliquerat, in castra pervēnit. Pōns quī fuerat tempestātē
3 interruptus paene refectus erat; hunc nocte perficī iussit. Ipse,
4 cognitā locōrum nātūrā, pontī castrisque praesidiō sex cohortēs
5 reliquit atque omnia impedimenta. Posterō diē, instrūctā aciē,
6 omnibus cōpiis ad Ilerdam proficiscitur et sub castris Āfrānī
7 cōstitit. Ibi paucās hōrās sub armīs morātus, dat aequō locō
8 pugnandī facultātem. Facultāte datā, Āfrānius cōpiās ex
9 castris dūcit et in mediō colle sub castris eas cōstituit. Caesar,
10 ubi cognōvit Āfrānium proeliō nōn dimicātūrum esse, sub
11 monte castra pōnere cōstituit.

— Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvilī*, I, 41 (adapted) [20]

bīduō (line 1) = in two days *reliquerat* (line 2) — Translate as "he had kept"
interruptus (line 3) with *fuerat* (line 2) = had been broken down
refectus erat (line 3) — from *reficīō*, repair

[Pompey makes a vain attempt to prevent a union of Caesar and Antony.]

12 Caesar et Pompeius cōsilia capiunt. Eōdem diē uterque
13 eōrum ex castris exercitum suum dūcit. Caesar discēdit ut
14 quam celerrimē cum Antōniō sē iungat; Pompeius, ut milītēs
15 Antōnī in itinere oppugnet. Pompeius magnīs itineribus ad
16 Antōnium contendit. Ubi vidit eum appropinquāre, idōneum
17 locum nactus, ibi cōpiās collocāvit suōsque omnēs in castris
18 continuit. Ignēs ferī prohibuit, quō adventus eius occultior
19 esset. Haec ad Antōnium statim per explōrātōrēs dēferuntur.
20 Ille, missis ad Caesarem nūntiis, ūnum diem sē castris tenuit;
21 posterō diē ad eum pervēnit Caesar. Adventū eius cognitō,
22 Pompeius, nē duōbus exercitibus circumclūderētur, ex eō locō
23 discēdit. Omnibus cōpiis ad Asparāgium pervenit atque ibi
24 idōneō locō castra pōnit.

— Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvilī*, III, 30 (adapted) [20]

uterque eōrum (lines 12-13) — Translate as "each of them"
nactus (line 17) — from *nancīscor*, find *quō* (line 18) = in order that
occultior (line 18) = more secret
circumclūderētur (line 22) — from *circumclūdō*, encircle
Asparāgium (line 23) = Asparagium, a town

2. Answer both *a* and *b*:

- a.* Give the case and the reason for the case of each of *three* of the following and state the word, if any, on which the construction depends: *praesidiō* (line 4); *hōrās* (line 7), *nūntiis* (line 20), *locō* (line 24). [6]

- b. Give the mode and the reason for the mode of each of *two* of the following and state the word on which the construction depends: *dīmīcātūrum esse* (line 10), *pōnere* (line 11), *circumclūderētur* (line 22). [4]
3. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]
- When Labienus was fortifying the camp, the Gauls attacked the neighboring towns.
 - The general knew why the soldiers had not defended the city at that time.
 - The men fought so fiercely that many were killed in battle.
 - Caesar said that he could not surrender the hostages to the enemy.
 - Messengers quickly set out to Caesar in order to announce the victory.
 - After the lieutenant had been captured, the leader ordered his soldiers to retreat from the city.
4. Write *all* the specified forms: [10]
- ablative singular of *īdem vir*
 - accusative plural of *tempus*
 - genitive singular of *dies*
 - dative singular of *alter eques*
 - genitive singular of *ille impetus*
 - perfect active and passive infinitives of *capio*
 - perfect passive participle of *fero*
 - imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive active third plural of *venio*
 - remaining principal parts of *volō, sequor*
 - future indicative active third singular of *dūcō, parō*
 - superlative of *fortiter*
5. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then answer in English the questions below. Use *everything* in the text that will make your answers clear and complete.

[Caesar advances to Corfinium, one of Pompey's strongholds.]

25 Caesar ad oppidum Corfinium cōstitit et iūxtā mūrū
 26 castra posuit. Rē cognitā, Domitius ad Pompeium in Āpūliā
 27 explōrātōrēs mittit, quī petant atque ōrent ut auxilium ferat.
 28 Dicit Caesarem hostium exercitū et locōrum angustiis facile
 29 posse frūmentō prohibērī. Quod nisi fēcerit, etiam dicit sē
 30 magnumque numerum equitū Rōmānōrum in pericūlum
 31 ventūrum esse. Interim suōs cohortātus, auxilia in mūrīs pōnit
 32 et militibus certās partēs urbis ad dēfendendum attribuit.

— Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvili*, I, 16-17 (adapted)

iūxtā (line 25) = next to (preposition with accusative) *attribuit*
 (line 32) = he assigns

- Where did Caesar halt and then what did he do? [2]
- In view of this, what does Domitius do and why? [2]
- State the inconvenience that Domitius says Caesar can easily suffer. Give the *two* means by which this can be accomplished.

- d. If this should not be done, what, according to Domitius, will result? [1]
- e. After Domitius encourages his own men, state *two* things that he then does. [2]

6. Copy *six* of the italicized words in the following paragraph, define each accurately and give a Latin word with which each is associated by derivation: [6]

Accepting the honor which the American people *conferred* upon him, President Truman, in his inaugural address, requested the encouragement of all in performing in these *grave* times the duties of his *office*. Realizing that a *firm* and *just* peace must be based on genuine agreement freely arrived at, he dedicated himself to a program the *sole* aims of which are to *resolve* the *difficulties* of the nations of the world and to establish peace and *confidence* among them.

7. Each incomplete statement below is followed by four words or expressions in parenthesis, one of which will complete the statement correctly. Copy *eight* statements and complete each with the proper word or expression chosen from those in parenthesis. [8]

- a. A mythical young girl famous for speed was (Atalanta, Julia, Helen, Aurelia).
- b. In Book V of the *Gallic War*, Caesar tells of the rivalry between (Labienus and Quintus Cicero, Eporedorix and Viridomarus, Pullo and Vorenus, Crassus and Pompey).
- c. The immediate commander of the unit of a Roman legion composed of approximately 60 men was called (*lēgātus*, *centuriō*, *praefectus*, *dux*).
- d. A Roman consul famed for having built a road and an aqueduct was (Tarquinius Superbus, Junius Brutus, Julius Caesar, Appius Claudius).
- e. All the following were Gallic leaders *except* (Jason, Orgetorix, Casticus, Diviciacus).
- f. A piece of armor used by a Roman legionary and also by a modern soldier is a (*gladius*, *galea*, *lōrica*, *scūtum*).
- g. Caesar held all the following offices *except* (*cōsul*, *praetor*, *quaestor*, *tribūnus plēbis*).
- h. (*Flūmen*, *Sēquana*, *Lemannus*, *Venetī*) is the name of an important river mentioned in the *Gallic War*.
- i. The term *expeditus* referred to a soldier who was (without baggage, ill, captured, killed).
- j. Caesar was a nephew of the famous general (Pompey, Marius, Antony, Sulla).
- k. The aristocrats in Rome were known as (*plēbēs*, *populārēs*, *optimātēs*, *equitēs*).
- l. The number of consuls elected yearly by the Roman people was (one, two, three, four).

LATIN — Two Years

Monday, January 23, 1950—1.15 to 4.15 p. m., only

Answer all seven questions

1. Translate the following passages into English:

[The Morini attack our soldiers; Caesar sends Labienus to subdue them.]

1 Morinī spē praedae adductī impetum in nostrōs fēcērunt.
2 Quā rē nūntiātā, Caesar omnem ex castrīs equitātum suis
3 *auxiliō* misit. Interim nostrī militēs impetum hostium sustinu-
4 ērunt atque hōrās quattuor fortissimē pugnāvērunt et, paucīs
5 vulneribus acceptīs, complūrēs ex eis interfēcērunt. Postquam
6 equitātus noster in cōspectum vēnit, hostēs, dēiectīs armīs, terga
7 vertērunt magnusque eōrum numerus occisus est. Caesar
8 posterō diē T. Labiēnum lēgātum cum eis legiōnibus quās ex
9 Britannīā redūxerat in Morinōs misit. Cum Morinī sē dēfendere
10 nōn possent, omnēs ā Labiēnō celeriter pācātī sunt. Hōc proeliō
11 factō, Caesar in Belgis omnium legiōnum hiberna cōstituit.

—Caesar, *Dē Bello Gallicō*, IV, 37-38 (adapted) [20]

[Labienus sets out to attack Lutetia, now Paris, but finds it too well fortified.]

12 Dum haec apud Caesarem geruntur, Labiēnus, eō subsidiō quod
13 nūper ex Italiā vēnerat relictō Agedincī, ut *esset* impedimentis
14 praesidiō, cum quattuor legiōnibus Lutetiam proficiscitur. Id
15 oppidum Parisiōrum in insulā flūminis Sēquanae positum est.
16 *Adventū* eius ab hostibus cognitō, magnae cōpiae ex finitimis
17 civitātibus convēnērunt. Summa imperī trāditur Camulogenō,
18 quī propter magnam scientiam rei militāris ad eum honōrem
19 vocātus est. Is, cum *animadvertisset* esse palūdem quae influeret
20 in Sēquanam atque magnopere impediret illum omnem locum,
21 castra posuit nostrōsque virōs trānsire prohibuit. Labiēnus
22 propter hoc nōn oppugnāre cōstituit. Itaque ex castrīs tertiā
23 vigiliā ēgressus, celeriter profectus est eōdem itinere quō vēnerat.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, VII, 57-58 (adapted) [20]

nūper (line 13) = recently Agedincī (line 13) = at Agedincum
Parisiōrum (line 15) = of the Parisii, a Gallic tribe Summa
imperī (line 17) = the chief command Camulogenō (line 17) =
to Camulogenus palūdem (line 19) = from palūs, palūdis,
swamp influeret (line 19) = flowed into, emptied into

2. Answer both *a* and *b*:

- a.* Give the case and the reason for the case of each of *three* of the following and state the words or words, if any, on which the construction depends: *auxiliō* (line 3), *hōrās* (line 4), *diē* (line 8), *Adventū* (line 16). [6]
- b.* Give the mode and the reason for the mode of each of *two* of the following and state the word or words, if any, on which the construction depends: *dēfendere* (line 9), *esset* (line 13), *animadvertisset* (line 19). [4]

3. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]
- The men asked why the province had not been fortified by the general.
 - After the king had been killed, the soldiers departed from the city.
 - At that time the town was so strong that the enemy could not capture it.
 - When the Gauls had made an attack, the leader hastened to the walls.
 - The lieutenant said that his legion had defended the camp with very great courage.
 - Caesar departs quickly in order to announce the victory to the cavalry.

4. Write *all* the specified forms: [10]

dative singular of *alter homō*

ablative plural of *magnum iter*

genitive plural of *hic nūntius*

genitive singular of *idem impetus*

perfect active and passive infinitives of *agō*

all the participles of *audiō*

imperfect subjunctive third plural of *cōnor*, *eō*, *volō* (wish)

present subjunctive passive third singular of *habeō*

future indicative active third singular of *faciō*

superlative of *ācriter*

5. Copy *six* of the italicized words in the following paragraph, define each accurately and give a Latin word with which each is associated by derivation: [6]

The *majority* of Americans entertain little *doubt* that democracy is a *superior* form of government. Yet, assuming that democracy can *sustain* itself, the *multitude* are willing to accept its *benefits* and to leave to a few the *responsibility* for its concurrent problems. Many indeed are unaware of the *labor* involved in the *administration* of such a great country as ours. Good citizens can in truth greatly *minimize* the problems of democracy.

6. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then answer in English the questions below. Use *everything* in the text that will make your answers clear and complete.

[Many British tribes submit to Caesar. He takes the stronghold of Cassivellaunus, a British chieftain.]

24 Trinobantibus ab omnī militum nostrōrum iniuriā prohibitīs,
 25 multae nātiōnēs, lēgatiōnibus missis, sēsē Caesarī dēdunt.
 26 Caesar ab his cognōscit oppidum Cassivellaunī, silvis mūnitum,
 27 nōn longē ex eō locō abesse. Eō proficiscitur cum legiōnibus;
 28 locum reperit nātūrā manūque mūnitum; tamen duābus ex
 29 partibus hunc oppugnāre contendit. Hostēs sustinēre impetum
 30 nōn possunt et ex oppidō fugiunt. Multī in fugā interficiuntur.

— Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, V, 21 (adapted)

Trinobantibus (line 24) = the Trinobantes (a tribe of Britain)
oppidum (line 26) — Here translate as "stronghold."

- a. What fact is noted concerning the Trinobantes? [1]
- b. State *two* things that many nations do as a result of this. [2]
- c. What *two* facts does Caesar learn concerning the stronghold of Cassivellaunus? [2]
- d. What action does he then take? [1]
- e. What discovery does he make? [1]
- f. What next does he hasten to do? [1]
- g. Because the enemy are unable to withstand the attack, what action do they take? [1]
- h. Tell what the final fate of the enemy is. [1]

7. Each incomplete statement below is followed by four words or expressions in parenthesis, one of which will complete the statement correctly. Select *eight* of these statements and write on your answer paper the *letter* that identifies each, followed by the proper word or expression chosen from those in parenthesis. [8]

- a. An average day's march for a Roman army was about (10, 15, 20, 25) miles.
- b. The Roman god of war was (Apollo, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury).
- c. Usually the term of a public office in Rome lasted (1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years).
- d. According to tradition, Caesar was a descendant of (Aeneas, Hercules, Perseus, Ulysses).
- e. One of the most famous bathing establishments in Rome was constructed by (Caesar, Caracalla, Cincinnatus, Cato).
- f. During Caesar's time a Roman known for his extreme wealth was (Crassus, Marius, Pompey, Sulla).
- g. According to Caesar, the Druids devoted much of their time to (architecture, engineering, military service, teaching).
- h. In Book I of the Gallic War, Caesar tells of Dumnorix, the brother of (Ambiorix, Casticus, Diviciacus, Orgetorix).
- i. Rome was situated in the district called (Calabria, Campania, Etruria, Latium).
- j. The Roman who left his farm to lead the army was (Cincinnatus, Horatius, Mettius Curtius, Mucius Scaevola).
- k. According to Caesar, the Belgians were the bravest tribe of all Gaul because of (their adequate military equipment, the ruggedness of their climate, their friendship with the Germans, their distance from the Roman province).
- l. The town at which the Gauls made their last stand was (Alesia, Bibracte, Cenabum, Lutetia).

LATIN—Two Years

Monday, June 19, 1950 — 1.15 to 4.15 p. m., only

Answer all seven questions.

1. Translate the following passages into English:

[Caesar takes the towns of Oricum and Apollonia, the latter before Pompey can get there.]

1 Captō Ōricō, Caesar sine morā Apollōniam proficiscitur.
2 Adventū eius auditō, L. Staberius, quī ibi praeerat, aquam
3 portāre in oppidum coepit. Tum id mūnīre et obsidēs ab
4 Apollōniātibus cōgere cōnātus est. Illi dicēbant sē neque
5 obsidēs datūrōs esse neque bellum contrā Caesarem gestūrōs
6 esse. Dicēbant etiam sē velle in amicitia populī Rōmānī manēre.
7 Staberius, cognitā eōrum voluntāte, ex oppidō fugit. Illi ad
8 Caesarem lēgātōs mittunt et eum in oppidum recipiunt. Reliquae
9 finitimae civitatēs hōs sequuntur, et, lēgātīs ad Caesarem missīs,
10 pollicentur sē factūrōs esse ea quae imperāret. At Pompeius,
11 cognitīs hīs rēbus quae factae erant Ōricī atque Apollōniae,
12 magnīs itinēribus eō properāvit.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvili*, III, 12-13 (adapted) [22]

Apollōniātibus (line 4) = the inhabitants of Apollonia *gestūrōs*
esse (lines 5-6) — future infinitive of *gerō*, *gerere* *Ōricī*
atque Apollōniae (line 11) = at Oricum and Apollonia

[Ariovistus tried to outwit Caesar by strategy rather than by battle.]

13 Eōdem diē Ariovistus castra mōvit et sex milibus passuum ā
14 castris Caesaris sub monte cōsēdit. Posterō diē suās cōpiās
15 ēdūxit et duōbus milibus passuum praeter exercitum Caesaris
16 castra fēcit ut eum interclūderet frūmentō quod ex Sēquanīs et
17 Haeduīs portārētur. Postea Caesar diēs quīque prō castris
18 suās cōpiās prōdūxit et aciem instrūxit ut proelium cum
19 Ariovistō committeret. Interea Ariovistus exercitum castris
20 continuit et equestri proeliō cotidiē contendit. Ubi Caesar vidit
21 Ariovistum nōn cupere pugnāre, castra posuit in idōneō locō
22 praeter hostēs nē frūmentō diū prohibērētur.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, I, 48-49 (adapted) [18]

cōsēdit (line 14) = settled *praeter* (line 15) = beyond
[Note also line 22.]

2. Answer both *a* and *b*:

- a.* Give the case and the reason for the case of each of *three* of the following and state the word or words, if any, on which the construction depends: *adventū* (line 2), *itinēribus* (line 12), *diē* (line 13), *frūmentō* (line 22). [6]
b. Give the mode and the reason for the mode of each of *two* of the following and state the word or words, if any, on which the construction depends: *mūnīre* (line 3), *factūrōs esse* (line 10), *prohibērētur* (line 22). [4]

3. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]
- The tenth legion came with the greatest speed in order to defend the small city.
 - The people wish to know where Caesar is fighting at this time.
 - When the enemy had seen the danger, they sent envoys to the Roman province.
 - After peace had been made, our men were able to return quickly with (their) leader.
 - The fear of the multitude was so great that they tried to depart from the town.
 - The messenger said that many soldiers had been killed by javelins.

4. Write *all* the specified forms: [10]

genitive plural of *manus, hostis*
 ablative singular of *celere iter*
 dative singular of *alter dux*
 adverb of *fortis*
 future indicative active third singular of *dō, dicō*
 all participles of *vocō*
 active infinitives of *audiō*
 synopsis: subjunctive active third plural of *pōnō*

5. Copy *six* of the italicized words in the following paragraph, define each accurately and give a Latin word with which each is associated by derivation: [6]

Conservation of natural resources in the present is the *sole* means of insuring plenty in the *future*. *Recently* this patent truth has been driven home to us. The *current* water crisis in New York City, which has *received* national publicity, *demonstrates* beyond a shadow of a doubt that the most *common* and *vital* necessities can be exhausted when *abused*.

6. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then answer in English the questions below. Use *everything* in the text that will make your answers clear and complete.

[Vercingetorix watches the movements of the Romans and seizes an opportunity for an attack.]

23 Vercingetorix novissimum agmen Caesaris sequitur et locum
 24 castris deligit. Hic locus, silvis munitus, ab Avaricō milia
 25 passuum xvi abest. Ibi per exploratōrēs cognoscēbat quae in
 26 eō oppidō agerentur et quid fieri vellet ostendēbat.
 27 Animadvertēbat nostrōs petere frumentum; cum eī longius
 28 prōcēderent, impetum faciēbat et eōs superābat.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, VII, 16 (adapted)

Avaricō (line 24) = Avaricum (a town in Gaul)

- State the *two* measures that Vercingetorix first took. [2]
- Give *two* descriptive details concerning Vercingetorix's camp site. [2]
- What information did Vercingetorix obtain? How? [2]
- What did he point out? [1]

- e. What did Vercingetorix observe? [1]
 f. When Caesar's men advanced too far, what did Vercingetorix do and with what result? [2]

7. Each incomplete statement below is followed by four words or expressions in parenthesis, one of which will complete the statement correctly. Select *eight* of these statements and write on your answer paper the *letter* that identifies each, followed by the proper word or expression chosen from those in parenthesis. [8]

- a. The last office which Caesar held was that of (aedile, censor, consul, dictator).
- b. A Roman statesman whose brother was one of Caesar's famous *lēgātī* in Gaul was (Cato, Cicero, Crassus, Pompey).
- c. An architectural principle used in the construction of the Colosseum was the (round arch, pointed arch, dome, gargoyle).
- d. An aqueduct is a (bridge, water conduit, race track, road).
- e. One of Caesar's political friendships was strengthened by the marriage of Julia to (Cato, Cinna, Crassus, Pompey).
- f. "I let him live but there is many a Marius in this boy," was said of Caesar by (Cicero, Cotta, Labienus, Sulla).
- g. A mythical king whose touch changed everything into gold was (Aeëtes, Midas, Pelias, Tarquin).
- h. To Caesar, *Prōvincia Nostra* was that area also known as (*Belgium*, *Celtica*, *Gallia Cisalpina*, *Gallia Trānsalpina*).
- i. It is generally thought that the greatest general ever to lead forces against Rome was (Ambiorix, Hannibal, Orgetorix, Pyrrhus).
- j. According to mythology a girl who slew her brother in order to escape her father was (Atalanta, Helen, Julia, Medea).
- k. A Roman camp usually had (1, 2, 3, 4) gates.
- l. The Roman deity who was the guardian of the doorways was (Diana, Janus, Juno, Jupiter).

LATIN — Two Years

Monday, January 22, 1951 — 1.15 to 4.15 p. m., only

Answer all seven questions.

1. Translate the following passages into English:

[Curio, a Roman general, drove the troops of Varus into their camp.]

1 Vallēs erat inter duās aciēs. Cūrio, ut aequō locō proelium
2 *committeret*, expectābat sī hostium cōpiae trānsire cōnārentur.
3 Subitō ā sinistrō cornū vidēbat equitātum Vārī et partem
4 peditum in vallem sē dēmittere. Contrā eōs Cūrio equitēs et
5 duās cohortēs peditum mittit. Equitēs hostium nōn sustinuērunt
6 primum impetum, sed magnā *celeritāte* ad suōs fūgērunt.
7 Peditēs, relictī ad equitibus, circumveniēbantur atque interficiē-
8 bantur ā nostrīs. Tum Rebilus, lēgātus Caesaris, quem Cūrio
9 sēcum dūxerat ex Siciliā, dīxit: “Vidēs, Cūrio, hostēs
10 *perterritōs esse*. Dēbēs ūtī hāc *fortūnā*.” Ille statim suōs sequi
11 iubet. Sed hostēs propter timōrem et fugam et caedem suōrum
12 arbitrābantur sē iam ab equitātū circumveniri. Itaque omnis
13 aciēs in castra sē recipit.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Cīvili*, II, 34 (adapted) [20]

expectābat (line 2) = waited to see *sē dēmittere* (line 4) =
were descending

[Sabinus encamped among the Venelli but refused battle.]

14 Dum haec geruntur, Q. Titurius Sabinus cum eīs cōpiīs quās
15 ā Caesare accēperat in finēs Venellōrum pervēnit. Viridovīx
16 *hīs* praeerat ac tenēbat imperium eārum omnium civitātum quae
17 resistēbant. Ex *hīs* civitātibus exercitum coēgerat. Paucīs
18 *diēbus* multae nātiōnēs finitimae portās clausērunt sēque cum
19 Viridovīce coniūnxērunt. Magna praeterea multitūdō hominum
20 undique ex Galliā convēnerat. Spēs praedae studiumque belli
21 eōs movēbant. Viridovīx, prōductis cotidie cōpiīs, pugnandi
22 facultātem faciēbat; Sabinus tamen in castris remanēbat.
23 Praebuit autem tantum timōrem ut hostēs iam ad vāllum
24 castrōrum accēdere *audērent*. Id eā dē causā fēcit, quod cum
25 tantā multitūdine hostium, Caesare absente, pugnāre nōlēbat.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, III, 17 (adapted) [20]

clausērunt (line 18) = closed *Praebuit* (line 23) = he displayed

2. Answer both *a* and *b*:

- a. Give the case and the reason for the case of each of *three* of the following and state the word or words, if any, on which the construction depends: *celeritāte* (line 6), *fortūnā* (line 10), *hīs* (line 16), *diēbus* (line 18). [6]
- b. Give the mode and the reason for the mode of each of *two* of the following and state the word or words, if any, on which the construction depends: *committeret* (line 2), *perterritōs esse* (line 10), *audērent* (line 24). [4]

3. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]
- Our leaders asked for two legions in order that they might defend themselves most quickly.
 - The Roman citizens thought that they were able to conquer the enemy at that time.
 - Since the camp had been attacked, the general ordered his men to fight bravely.
 - The lieutenant knew why the soldiers wished to remain in the town for many days.
 - After the Gauls had been defeated, Caesar returned to Italy on the same day with all the baggage.
 - The army was so large that the Romans took possession of the city within a few hours.
4. Write *all* the specified forms, placing your answers on the lines at the right: [10]

<i>a-b</i> dative singular of <i>hoc flūmen</i>	<i>a-b</i>
<i>c-d</i> genitive plural of <i>celer impetus</i>	<i>c-d</i>
<i>e-f</i> ablative singular of <i>magnum bellum</i>	<i>e-f</i>
<i>g-h</i> genitive singular of <i>ūnus lēgātus</i>	<i>g-h</i>
<i>i-k</i> present indicative third singular of <i>volō</i> (wish)	<i>i</i>
<i>possum</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>sequor</i>	<i>k</i>
<i>l-n</i> active infinitives of <i>interficiō</i>	<i>l</i>
	<i>n</i>
	<i>n</i>
<i>o-p</i> passive participles of <i>imperō</i>	<i>o</i>
	<i>p</i>
<i>q-t</i> synopsis: subjunctive active third plural of <i>audiō</i>	<i>q</i>
	<i>r</i>
	<i>s</i>
	<i>t</i>

5. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then, on the line at the right of *each* incomplete statement below, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that most accurately completes the statement according to the passage. [10]

[With his cavalry alone, Cūrio routs an advance guard of troops sent by Juba to aid the enemy.]

- His rēbus gestīs, Cūrio in castra ad Bagradam sē recipit
- atque exercitūs magnā vōce imperātor appellātur. Posterō diē
- exercitum Uticam dūcit et prope oppidum castra pōnit. Castrīs
- nōndum perfectīs equitēs nūntiant magna auxilia equitum
- peditumque ab rēge Iubā missa Uticam venīre. Eōdem tempore
- vīs magna pulveris vidēbātur, et brevī tempore primum agmen
- erat in cōspectū. Novitāte rei Cūrio permōtus praemittit

33 equitēs, quī primum impetum sustineant ac morentur; ipse,
 34 celeriter dēductis ē castris legiōnibus, aciem instruit. Priusquam
 35 legiōnēs cōsistere possent, equitēs nostrī in fugam coniciunt
 36 tota rēgis auxilia impedita ac perturbata, quod nūllō ordine et
 37 sine timōre iter fēcerant. Equitātū omnī hostium ferē incolumī,
 38 quod per litora celeriter in oppidum sē recēpit, magnum
 39 peditum numerum interficiunt.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Civili*, II, 26 (adapted)

Bagradam (line 26) = the Bagradas (a river in Africa) *vis*
magna pulveris (line 31) = a great quantity of dust *Novitate*
 (line 32) = by the novelty

- | | | |
|----|--|----------------------|
| a. | Curio was made general by the | a..... |
| | (1) aid of King Juba | |
| | (2) approval of the soldiers | |
| | (3) assistance of the cavalry | |
| | (4) recommendation of the citizens | |
| b. | (1) One day | b..... |
| | (2) Three days | |
| | (3) Immediately | |
| | (4) A short time | |
| | after being made general, Curio | |
| c. | led his men to | c..... |
| | (1) the Bagradas | (3) the near-by army |
| | (2) Utica | (4) the camp |
| d. | Curio pitched his camp | d..... |
| | (1) on the Bagradas | (3) in Utica |
| | (2) across the Bagradas | (4) near Utica |
| e. | The forces of Juba arrived | e..... |
| | (1) after the camp was finished | |
| | (2) before the camp was finished | |
| | (3) when the king was sent to Utica | |
| | (4) as the message was being delivered to the cavalry | |
| f. | After a great quantity of dust was seen, the | f..... |
| | (1) vision of the first line of battle was obstructed at the same time | |
| | (2) first line of battle was seen in a brief skirmish | |
| | (3) first line of march was in confusion for a short time | |
| | (4) vanguard appeared in a short time | |
| g. | Curio sent ahead the | g..... |
| | (1) auxiliaries | (3) foot soldiers |
| | (2) cavalry | (4) vanguard |
| h. | They were sent in order to | h..... |
| | (1) check and delay the first attack | |
| | (2) lead the legions from the camp | |
| | (3) instruct the legions | |
| | (4) draw up a battle line | |

- i. Before the legions could take a stand, i.....
 (1) all the auxiliary forces were hindered and thrown into confusion by the king
 (2) our cavalry put to flight all the auxiliary forces of the king
 (3) our cavalry had made a march in no order and without fear
 (4) our cavalry and all the king's auxiliary forces, hindered by their baggage, were hurled into flight
- j. The enemy suffered the loss of j.....
 (1) all their forces
 (2) a great number of their cavalry
 (3) a few of their infantry
 (4) a few of their cavalry and a great number of their infantry

6. On the lines at the right of each of *six* of the sentences below, write
 (1) a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation,
 (2) the word or expression in the accompanying list that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [6]

- a. The *colloquy* before the battle lasted several days. a (1).....
(2).....
 conference confusion contest furlough
- b. *Arbor* Day is usually celebrated in late April or early May. b (1).....
(2).....
 Bird Flag Labor Tree
- c. Caesar was famed for his *equity* in handling conquered people. c (1).....
(2).....
 calmness fairness kindness rudeness
- d. The young man was awarded the position because he was *dexterous*, erudite and honest. d (1).....
(2).....
 conscientious democratic lucky skillful
- e. The general tried *compulsion* as a last resort. e (1).....
(2).....
 censure force patience sarcasm
- f. His actions were certainly *laudatory*. f (1).....
(2).....
 despicable honorable noisy praiseworthy
- g. The doctors declared that type of drug *noxious*. g (1).....
(2).....
 beneficial distasteful harmful useless
- h. Some educators think that comic books have a *sinister* influence on the young. h (1).....
(2).....
 dubious evil good invigorating
- i. *Ostentatious* he may have been, but a coward he never was! i (1).....
(2).....
 aggressive extravagant retiring showy
- j. The author's *subsequent* work firmly established his reputation. j (1).....
(2).....
 auxiliary finished first later

7. Each incomplete statement below is followed by four words or expressions, one of which will complete the statement correctly. On the line at the right of each of *eight* of these statements, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement. [8]

- a. The legendary hero who cut off Medusa's head was (1) Hercules (2) Jason (3) Perseus (4) Ulysses a.....
- b. The number 3600 suggests a Roman (1) century (2) cohort (3) legion (4) maniple b.....
- c. The item of a soldier's diet most commonly mentioned by Caesar was (1) cheese (2) grain (3) meat (4) milk c.....
- d. The type of Roman military device that had most nearly the same function as the bazooka was (1) *ariēs* (2) *cata-pulta* (3) *turris* (4) *vīnea* d.....
- e. The number of years used by Caesar to complete the conquest of Gaul was about (1) four (2) eight (3) twelve (4) sixteen e.....
- f. The instigator of the Helvetian migration was (1) Ambiorix (2) Dumnorix (3) Orgetorix (4) Vercingetorix f.....
- g. After the death of Crassus, Caesar lost the support of (1) Antony (2) Lepidus (3) Pompey (4) Sulla g.....
- h. The lake called *Lemannus* by the Romans is located in (1) France (2) Italy (3) Germany (4) Switzerland h.....
- i. The mountains that separate France and Spain are called (1) Alps (2) Apennines (3) Jura (4) Pyrenees i.....
- j. A Latin student would associate the phrase *Ālea iacta est* with (1) Asia Minor (2) the Forum (3) the Po (4) the Rubicon j.....
- k. The Latin abbreviation for "which see" is (1) i.e. (2) q.v. (3) viz. (4) Q.E.D. k.....
- l. The motto of New York State is (1) *Excelsior* (2) *Fortior* (3) *Melior* (4) *Superior* l.....

LATIN—Two Years

Monday, June 18, 1951—1.15 to 4.15 p. m., only

Answer all seven questions.

1. Translate the following passages into English :

[After the death of Cato, the people of Utica decided to surrender to Caesar.]

- 1 Interim multi ex fugā in urbem perveniunt. Catō hortātur
2 omnēs eōs, unā cum eis qui Scipionī pecūniam ad bellum
3 gerendum dederant, ut servōs liberārent et oppidum dēfenderent.
4 Cum vidisset maiōrem numerum velle sē dare in fugam,
5 diūtius eis persuādere nōn cōnātus est; *his* nāvēs dedit ut
6 *proficiscerentur* in quās partēs vellent. Ipse, omnibus rēbus
7 diligentissimē cōstitūtis, domum ivit atque ibi sē interfecit.
8 Post eius mortem quaestor, populō convocātō, omnēs monet ut
9 oppidum trāderent. Dicit sē maximam spem in C. Caesaris
10 beneficiō *habēre*. Itaque, portīs patefactis, ille, ēgressus ex
11 oppidō, magnā *celeritāte* ad C. Caesarem proficiscitur. Messāla
12 lēgātus, ut erat imperātum, in urbem pervenit et prō omnibus
13 portīs praesidia pōnit.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Africānō*, 88 (adapted) [20]

patefactis (line 10) = having been opened

[Caesar withdrew from his men to consider a plan and was almost captured.]

- 14 Caesar, ut cōsiliū caperet, nāvem cōscendit. Omnēs
15 reliquās nāvēs sequi iussit, et, quod nōlēbat castra esse sine
16 praesidiō, nullōs militēs in his nāvibus posuit. Cum ad eum
17 locum *accessisset* qui appellātur Chersonēsus, quidam ex nautis
18 in terram ēgressi aquam quaerēbant. Nōnnūllī ex eō numerō,
19 cum longius ā nāvibus prōcessissent, ab equitibus hostium capti
20 sunt. Hostēs ex eis captivis cognōvērunt Caesarem solum
21 vēnisse. Hāc *rē* cognitā, crēdidērunt magnam fortūnam sibi
22 datam esse. Itaque instrūxērunt nāvēs omnēs quās parāverant
23 ad nāvigandum et Caesarem exspectāvērunt. Caesar autem
24 *pugnāre* eō tempore nōlēbat, quod militēs nōn habēbat. Itaque
25 nāvēs, quās potuit, ad terram appulit.

—Caesar, *Dē Bellō Alexandrinō*, 10 (adapted) [20]

cōscendit (line 14) = went on board

ad terram appulit (line 25) = he brought to land

2. Answer both *a* and *b* :

- a. Give the case and the reason for the case of each of *two* of the following and state the word or words, if any, on which the construction depends: *his* (line 5), *celeritāte* (line 11), *rē* (line 21). [4]
- b. Give the mode and the reason for the mode of each of *three* of the following and state the word or words, if any, on which the construction depends: *proficiscerentur* (line 6), *habēre* (line 10), *accessisset* (line 17), *pugnāre* (line 24). [6]

3. Translate into Latin *four* of the following sentences: [16]
- On that day Caesar asked why the senate had not sent the forces.
 - The number of the soldiers was so great that the Gauls departed as quickly as possible.
 - Orgetorix thought that he could lead the Helvetians into new territory.
 - After the town had been captured, the cavalry followed the chief into the forest.
 - The commander in chief fortified the very high walls in order to withstand the attacks.
 - Since the danger of a second war was great, Labienus sought hostages from the enemy.

4. Write *all* the specified forms, placing your answers on the lines at the right: [10]

<i>a-b</i> genitive plural of <i>facile iter</i>	<i>a-b</i>
<i>c-d</i> dative singular of <i>bonus dux</i>	<i>c-d</i>
<i>e-f</i> accusative plural of <i>illud nōmen</i>	<i>e-f</i>
<i>g-h</i> ablative singular of <i>omnis diēs</i>	<i>g-h</i>
<i>i</i> superlative of <i>longē</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>j</i> nominative singular masculine of the comparative of <i>parvus</i>	<i>j</i>
<i>k-m</i> active infinitives of <i>mūniō</i>	<i>k</i>
	<i>l</i>
	<i>m</i>
<i>n-o</i> future indicative third singular of <i>gerō</i>	<i>n</i>
	<i>o</i>
<i>p</i> perfect passive participle of <i>mōveō</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>q-t</i> synopsis: subjunctive active first plural of <i>parō</i>	<i>q</i>
	<i>r</i>
	<i>s</i>
	<i>t</i>

5. Do *not* write a translation of this passage; read it through carefully several times and then, on the line at the right of *each* incomplete statement below, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that most accurately completes the statement according to the passage. [10]

[Caesar verified information concerning a possible uprising among the Gauls.]

26 Caesar, cum ā crēbrīs nūntiīs Rēmōrum certior fieret
 27 Bellovacōs (quī glōriā bellī praestābant Gallōs), Correo et
 28 Commiō ducibus, exercitūs comparāre, undecimam legiōnem ex
 29 hiberniīs ēvocat. Litterās autem ad C. Fabium mittit ut in
 30 finēs Suessiōnum legiōnēs duās quās habēbat dūceret. Item
 31 legiōnem ab T. Labiēnō arcessit. His omnibus cōpiīs coactīs,
 32 ad Bellovacōs proficiscitur; castrisque in eōrum finibus positīs,

33 in omnēs partēs equitēs dīmīttit quī caperent aliquōs ex quibus
 34 cōsilia hostium cognōsceret. Equitēs, hōc negōtiō cōfectō,
 35 renūntiant paucōs in aedificiis inventōs esse. Caesar, cum ab
 36 eis quaereret ubi multitūdō Bellovacōrum esset et quae cōsilia
 37 eōrum essent, inveniēbat multa. Omnēs Bellovacī quī arma
 38 ferre poterant in ūnum locum convēnerant. Ambiāni et multae
 39 aliae nātiōnēs cum eis sē coniūnxerant. Dēlēgerant idōneum
 40 locum castris in silvis, et omnia impedimenta in silvās
 41 contulerant. Complūrēs principēs erant bellī ducēs, sed
 42 maximus numerus Corream secūtus erat. Bellovacī cōnsti-
 43 tuerant aut pugnāre cum exercitū Rōmānō aut eum commeātū
 44 prohibēre.

—Hirtius, *Dē Bellō Gallicō*, VIII, 6-7 (adapted)

- a. The way in which Caesar learned that warlike preparations were going on was that a.....
 - (1) Correuus and Commius gave him this information
 - (2) the Bellovaci sent along the report
 - (3) all the Gauls presented the truth to him
 - (4) the Remi informed him by frequent messengers
- b. From the reports Caesar knew that b.....
 - (1) Correuus was preparing an army against Commius
 - (2) the uprising was to take place in the winter
 - (3) the leaders of these warlike preparations were Correuus and Commius
 - (4) the Gauls wanted war because of the glory
- c. Because of the information he received, Caesar c.....
 - (1) sent the eleventh legion to Fabius
 - (2) summoned the eleventh legion from winter quarters
 - (3) sent the eleventh legion into the territory of the Sues-siones
 - (4) led the two legions which he had into the territory of the Suessiones
- d. When all the forces had been gathered, Caesar d.....
 - (1) sent out to the Bellovaci
 - (2) sent a letter to Fabius
 - (3) summoned Titus Labienus
 - (4) placed another legion under Labienus
- e. Caesar sent the cavalry in all directions e.....
 - (1) to pitch camps throughout Gaul
 - (2) to compel the Bellovaci to set out from camp
 - (3) to seize captives from whom he might learn the enemy's plans
 - (4) to learn the plan of the enemy
- f. The task which Caesar gave to the cavalry f.....
 - (1) was completed
 - (2) was reported to a few in the buildings
 - (3) exhausted the cavalry too much
 - (4) caused some of them to be captured

- g. From some Gauls who had been captured Caesar inquired *g*.....
 (1) why they were asking questions of him
 (2) the names of a few men who had been discovered in homes
 (3) where they had found the multitude of Bellovaci
 (4) where the Bellovaci were and what their plans were
- h. Among the many things Caesar discovered was that *h*.....
 (1) all the Bellovaci were making arms of iron
 (2) the Bellovaci had discovered many things about him
 (3) all the Bellovaci who were able to bear arms had gathered into one place
 (4) the Bellovaci were not able to carry the steel arms to one place
- i. The Bellovaci, the Ambiani and several other nations had *i*.....
 (1) joined with Caesar and his troops
 (2) chosen a suitable place for camp in the woods
 (3) sold their silver and carried the money into the forest
 (4) used their heavy baggage as a hindrance to the Romans
- j. The Bellovaci had decided *j*.....
 (1) to prepare a great number of soldiers and to make Correus the leader
 (2) to show greater respect for the leaders of the war
 (3) either to fight against the Roman army or to keep it from supplies
 (4) to appoint several chiefs as the leaders of the war

6. On the lines at the right of *each* sentence below, write (1) a Latin word with which the italicized word is associated by derivation, (2) the word or expression in the accompanying list that best expresses the meaning of the italicized word. [6]

- a. He was an intelligible historian despite his *brevity*. *a*(1).....
 age conciseness position wit (2).....
- b. The teacher scanned the news for *current* events. *b*(1).....
 interesting outstanding passing passed (2).....
- c. In New York State, registration of motor vehicles is *mandatory*. *c*(1).....
 compulsory optional praiseworthy sufficient (2).....
- d. He is best known for his *celerity*. *d*(1).....
 keenness quickness silence triumph (2).....
- e. Because of his sportsmanship, the athlete *relinquished* the trophy. *e*(1).....
 donated gave up kept won (2).....
- f. *Copious* notes were taken by the class. *f*(1).....
 excellent few intelligent many (2).....

7. Each incomplete statement below is followed by four words or expressions, one of which will complete the statement correctly. On the line at the right of each of *eight* of these statement, write the *number* preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement. [8]

- a. The Roman who was surnamed *Scaevola* because he had plunged his right hand into the fire was (1) *Curia* (2) *Horatius* (3) *Mucius* (4) *Porsena* a.....
- b. The last of the seven kings of Rome was (1) *Remus* (2) *Romulus* (3) *Tarquinius Superbus* (4) *Tullus Hostilius* b.....
- c. The Roman road that deserved the title *Regina Viarum* was *Via* (1) *Appia* (2) *Aurelia* (3) *Flaminia* (4) *Latina* c.....
- d. A symbol standing for the Roman Republic was (1) *N.B.* (2) *P.S.* (3) *Q.E.D.* (4) *S.P.Q.R.* d.....
- e. The Roman forces who usually pursued the enemy in retreat were the (1) *bowmen* (2) *cavalry* (3) *infantry* (4) *slingers* e.....
- f. A military device employed by the Romans to give their men equality with wall defenders was (1) *ariēs* (2) *catapulta* (3) *testudō* (4) *turris* f.....
- g. The fourth watch began approximately (1) 5 a. m. (2) 2 a. m. (3) 3 a. m. (4) 4 a. m. g.....
- h. The officer second in command in a Roman army was the (1) *centurio* (2) *lēgātus* (3) *tribūnus militum* (4) *quaestor* h.....
- i. Early in his career Caesar was captured by (1) *bandits* (2) *Gauls* (3) *Germans* (4) *pirates* i.....
- j. A powerful general who fought against Caesar and who has always been considered a hero by the French was (1) *Hannibal* (2) *Orgetorix* (3) *Pyrrhus* (4) *Vercingetorix* j.....
- k. The Latin name for Paris was (1) *Bibracte* (2) *Bibrax* (3) *Lutetia* (4) *Noviodūnum* k.....
- l. A statement of Caesar that indicated disappointment in humanity was (1) *Ālea iacta est* (2) *Et tū, Brūte* (3) *Idūs Mārtiae vēnērunt* (4) *Vēni. vidi. vici* l.....

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